

THE DENTAL ART
IN
ANCIENT TIMES



LECTURE MEMORANDA
A.M.A. MEETING
ATLANTIC CITY
1914



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MAP OF ATLANTIC CITY



NEW JERSEY, 1877



SAINT HELENA

ca. A.D. 640

Who was invoked for Heart and Dental Troubles

From an early woodcut

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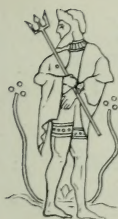
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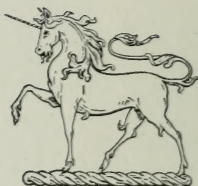
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General Trade Mark



AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN AMULET
Worn to ward off toothache



ST. APPOLONIA

PATRON SAINT OF DENTISTRY

St. Appolonia was born in Alexandria, and lived in the third century. As a Christian she was tortured by having her teeth broken and extracted, after which she was burnt at the stake. When under torture she is said to have prayed that those who remembered the day of her martyrdom, and in their prayers realised the pain she suffered, might never have toothache or headache.

From a MS. of the XV Century

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THE
DENTAL ART IN ANCIENT TIMES

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LECTURE MEMORANDA

American Medical Association

ATLANTIC CITY

1914

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35, 37 & 39, WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET

(NEAR FIFTH AVENUE), NEW YORK CITY

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The Head-pieces, Tail-pieces, etc., in this book
are taken from decorations on vases, etc., of
the Etruscan period

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Acknowledgment is made to the National Dental
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reproduced on pages 15, 16, 22, 27, 28, 32
and 36 (Figs. 1 and 2) from "A History of
Dentistry," by Vincenzo Guerini, published by
Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1909

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ST. APPOLONIA
PATRON SAINT OF DENTISTRY

From an ivory carved figure of the XVI century

THE DENTAL ART IN ANCIENT TIMES

CHAPTER I

PREHISTORIC AND PRIMITIVE DENTISTRY

The origin of what may be termed the dental art, is practically coeval with that of medicine. In its early days dentistry, as practised by the primitive medicine man, was probably purely curative in character and was devoted to the alleviation of pain by remedial methods, or by means of charms and incantations. There is little doubt that, even in the most remote times, man suffered from dental caries and its attendant pain.

Its earliest day

In proof of this, prehistoric skulls which have been excavated in different parts of the world show traces of dental diseases, and sometimes show cavities formed by abscesses at the roots of the teeth. It would seem, however, that the teeth generally, in prehistoric and primitive times, were retained in sound condition to a much later period in life than they are at the present day.

In prehistoric man, it is the dental system which is the most characteristic sign pertaining to humanity. According to Saffre, the teeth found in various prehistoric skulls resemble each other, and are similar to those in the permanent denture of the large monkey, with the exception of the canine and the first pre-molar teeth, which differ in man and the monkey. Whilst the shape of the teeth is identical, their size and

Characteristics of the teeth of man and the monkey

other characteristics are generally sufficient to distinguish the difference between man and the monkey. The characteristics of the human teeth are typical, and it is hardly possible to mistake them for

those of the monkey, still less of another animal, especially when the tooth or teeth are found on the maxillary bone.

The teeth found in the jaws of prehistoric skeletons do not often show signs of caries, and those that do belonged apparently to men well advanced in years. On the other hand, abrasion from use, or mechanical scars, are frequent. On examination of one hundred incisors or molars, Saffre found not less than seventy affected in this way.

"There is," says Baudoin, "a sort of balancing between wear and caries. The signs of wear are no doubt due to the nature of the food, which was often devoured either raw or very little cooked, and was exceedingly difficult to masticate. Our ancestors in the Stone Age certainly needed good teeth in order to subsist at all, and those who were not in a state to masticate probably often died from this cause."

During the Neolithic period, it was only the fittest who survived. There is ample evidence, as already stated, that prehistoric man suffered from dental caries, and his first instinct apparently was to relieve the resulting pain. To obtain this relief he may have practised extraction by means of the finger and thumb, the natural forceps of primitive man; an alternate step would be to seek the aid of some herb possessing the property of soothing the pain. He no doubt soon discovered that the application of cold or hot water would give relief. He may even have filled up the holes, which the caries produced, with the shavings of horn or powdered flint in the hope of stopping the process of decay.

Caries in the
Neolithic
period

Remedies of
primitive man
for tooth-ache

There is some evidence that even dental prosthesis was not unknown in very early times, and Professor Marshall Saville, of Columbia University, is said to have excavated in the Province of Esmeraldas in North Ecuador, South America, a number of skulls of a

pre-Incan tribe of South American Indians which are stated to exhibit dentistry in a high stage of development. "The skulls showed that the men were of a type superior to the Aztecs. Besides the better shape of the skull, the teeth were often filled with gold and cement, proving that dentistry was at a high stage of development among the early residents in Ecuador thousands of years ago." In Mexico, human teeth that were filled and ornamented with stone have been dug up, but Professor Marshall Saville's "find" is said to be the first instance of gold-filling having been found in a prehistoric skull. The gold was inside the teeth, showing little on the outside. In all cases, whether the fillings were gold or cement, the borings indicated the use of a tool. Several teeth that had apparently become loose were held together by gold bands.

Prehistoric.
dentistry in
South America

Probably the earliest method of treatment for tooth-ache of which we have record is that practised by the ancient Babylonians, who believed that caries was caused by the gnawing of small worms at the tooth; a belief which has survived in out-of-the-way places to the present day. To exorcise these insect marauders, the Babylonians recited the following incantation over the sufferer:—

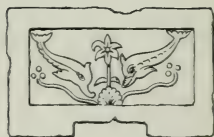
Babylonian
treatment for
tooth-ache

"After Anu (had created the heavens)
The Heavens created (the Earth)
The Earth created the Rivers
The Rivers created the Canals
The Canals created the Marshes
The Marshes created the Worm
Came the Worm and wept before Shamask
Before Ea came her tears—
What wilt thou give me for my food
What wilt thou give me to devour?
I will give thee dried bone,
And scented . . . (wood)
Let me drink among the teeth
And set me on the gums,

That I may devour the blood of the teeth
And of their gums destroy their strength
Then shall I hold the bolt of the door."

After chanting this three times, the patient was directed to rub the gums with a mixture of beer, a certain herb and a pungent oil, the names of which cannot at present be identified.

It is owing to the ancient belief that caries was caused by small worms which devoured the teeth, that probably led to the application of crushed henbane seeds to the decayed tooth when painful, a remedy which is widespread and which is still used in many parts of Europe and Asia Minor.



CHAPTER II

THE DENTAL ART IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Our knowledge of the dental art in ancient Egypt is derived largely from the Papyrus Ebers which was discovered in 1873, and was written probably about the year 1550 B.C., although there is little doubt that many of the recipes which it contains date back to a much earlier period. The references to dental ailments in the Papyrus are numerous, and include inflammation of the gums and tooth-ache.

Papyrus
Ebers

One of the most popular early Egyptian methods of treatment for tooth-ache consisted in filling up the cavity of the decayed tooth with powdered incense or crushed henbane seeds mixed with cement. In most cases it is directed that the application of the remedy is to be accompanied by certain incantations, to be repeated three times.

For tightening loose teeth a mixture of powdered palm fruit, coarse plumbago and honey is recommended. By rubbing this mixture on the gums vigorously, the desired effect is said to be produced. For inflamed gums or bleeding, a plaster of goose-grease and honey is advised.

Although extraction is not mentioned throughout the Papyrus; there is evidence from other sources that the Egyptians knew how to extract teeth, and that it was resorted to as a punishment or method of torture.

Extraction

The various references to dental diseases in the Papyrus, and the treatment prescribed, throw an interesting light on the medicine of the period. Thus, to ease the throbbing pain of the "Bennut Blister" in the teeth, which was probably a small abscess, the following recipe is recommended:—

Dental
remedies

Sep grains	.	.	.	.	1 part
Dough	.	.	.	.	1 "
Honey	.	.	.	.	1 "
Oil	.	.	.	.	1 "

To be applied to the part as a plaster



EXTRACTING A TOOTH
From a Phœnician Vase

A second recipe for the same complaint, which appears to have been a common one among the ancient Egyptians, is as follows:—

Cow's milk	.	.	.	I part
Fresh dates	.	.	.	I „
Uah corn	.	.	.	I „

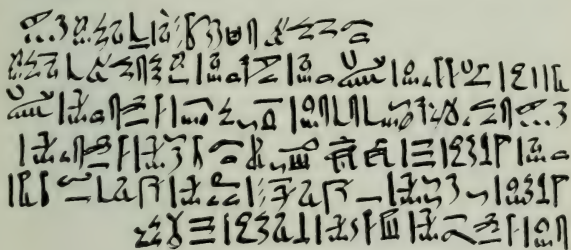
This is to be left to stand and then masticated nine times

Another remedy prescribed to strengthen the teeth is as follows:—

Powder of flint stones	.	.	.	I part
Green lead	.	.	.	I „
Honey	.	.	.	I „

This is to be rubbed on the teeth

The word *Uxedu* occurs more than thirty-five times in the Papyrus Ebers, and probably means a painful swelling. It is referred to in connection with the



Three Dental Recipes from the Papyrus Ebers

mouth in a recipe recommended to “cure the growth of *Uxedu* in the teeth,” which was probably an alveolar abscess, accompanied by swelling of the surrounding parts. The recipe reads as follows:—

Dough	.	.	.	I part
Beans	.	.	.	I „
Honey	.	.	.	I „
Verdigris	.	.	.	I „
Green lead	.	.	.	I „

To be powdered, mixed, and applied to the teeth

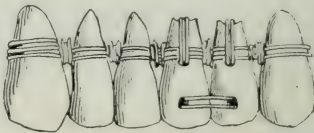
In addition to these examples, many recipes are recorded for "strengthening the teeth," also chewing remedies for stopping the tooth-ache and for curing "the gnawing of the blood in the teeth," which probably refers to the pain caused by caries and pulpitis. From the recipes given, some idea may be gathered of the methods used by the Egyptians for alleviating dental troubles 5000 years ago.

Although no mention is made in the Papyrus of any dental operation, Herodotus, who visited Egypt about 450 B.C., states that the Egyptians had specialists who treated most diseases, and among others there were those who attended to the teeth.

About this period it seems probable that the Egyptians knew something of dental prosthesis, and even that the Egyptian dentist employed gold for the purpose of stopping. Wilkinson remarks that he had seen teeth of Egyptian mummies stopped with gold, but existing specimens are not known.

The earliest artificial denture, probably of Egyptian origin, is that discovered by Gaillardot and described by Rénan in his "Mission de Phénicie," which was in the ancient Necropolis of Saida, or Saidon. In excavating a grave in one of the oldest parts of the Necropolis, Gaillardot found a quantity of small objects consisting of a part of the upper jaw of a woman with the two canines and the four incisors

An Egyptian
artificial
denture



Artificial Teeth, probably Egyptian—excavated at Saidon

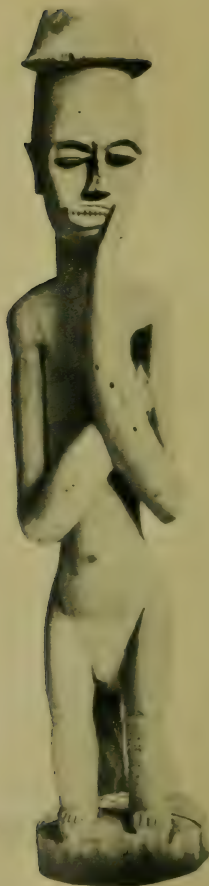
joined together with gold wire. Two of the incisors would appear to have belonged to another individual, and to have been applied as substitutes for lost teeth.

That this contrivance was Egyptian work is probable from the fact that among the small objects found with it were two copper coins, an Egyptian scarab and twelve small statuettes of faience representing Egyptian deities, which are believed to have formed part of a necklace. It is evident that these artificial teeth could not have been used for the purpose of masticating, but were inserted presumably as ornaments to fill the gaps left by natural teeth that had been lost.

Although in the Old Testament a great many allusions are made to the teeth, there is no definite reference in early Hebrew literature to dentistry. In the "Songs of Solomon" reference is made to the beauty and whiteness of the teeth in the following words: "Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep that are even shorn, which came up from the washing;" and in a later passage, a variation of these words occurs. Broken or decayed teeth are referred to as symbolic of weakness. Thus confidence in an unfaithful man in time of trouble is, says the Wise Man, "like a broken tooth"; and the sensation produced on the teeth by acids is referred to in the Book of Jeremiah in the passage "the fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge."

Dentistry
among the
early
Hebrews





FETISH FIGURE REPRESENTING TOOTHACHE
CARVED IN WOOD

From the Ijok Country near the Niger

CHAPTER III

ANCIENT CHINESE AND JAPANESE DENTISTRY

In the early Chinese literature and records, frequent mention is made of dental diseases. Tooth-ache, which is called *ya-tang*, appears to have been as common as it is to-day, and in some of the early Chinese works on medicine the distressing ailment is described with great minuteness.

Early
Chinese
records
of "*Ya-tang*"
or tooth-ache

Fong-je-tong.—Is caused by sudden cold.

Fong-lan-tong.—Is also caused by cold. The pain is very great, but the gums are neither red nor swollen.

Ye-tong.—Is also produced by chill. The gums are red and swollen; there is no discharge of mucus; great pain, which is aggravated by cold liquids.

Han-tong.—This is also due to cold. Pains in the cheek and forehead proceeding from the teeth; no diseased condition either of the gums or of the alveoli.

Tou-tan-tong.—Violent cough and tooth-ache at the same time; difficulty in masticating.

Yn-hiue-tong.—The gums are pale, or violet-red, hard and lumpy, sometimes bleeding; the tooth-ache is continuous. Among the numerous remedies recommended against this malady (mouth-washes, frictions, draughts, pills), one particularly deserves mention; it is the urine of a child used as a mouth-wash.

Tchong-che-tong.—Pain in the teeth after mastication; there is also sometimes excoriation of the gums; flow of purulent mucus mixed with blood; bad-smelling breath; the tooth falls; it is decayed, and one can perfectly well distinguish a small hole; the root is unsound; in extracting the tooth, one sometimes brings away together with it a little white worm, with a black spot on the head, which can be distinguished by the aid of a magnifying glass. A remedy must immediately be administered to destroy these worms, otherwise the patient runs the risk of having his other teeth attacked in the same manner, and of their falling out.

Remedies in the forms of draughts, mouth-washes and frictions are given for the tooth-ache caused by sudden cold. Among the Chinese records we again come across the ancient and universal tradition that "a little white worm was the cause of caries and tooth-ache." For its destruction the application of Arsenic and Houong-tan in equal parts is prescribed, powdered, mixed with water and formed into a small pill, and put close to the aching tooth. Then the patient is to be composed to sleep, and cure is said to be certain.

Swollen gums, abscesses and ulcerations are all noticed in turn. The remedies prescribed were mostly herbal, and included mint and rhubarb.

Acupuncture, still a favourite form of treatment with native practitioners in China, was also used from early times to relieve tooth-ache.

Acupuncture and cauterisation It consists in the insertion of needles into various parts of the body, twenty-six points of election being prescribed when this form of treatment is used for tooth-ache, and six other points for pains in the gums. The most favourable spots for inserting the needles are indicated with great precision in one record, and the depth to which the needles should penetrate is said to be an important point in the operation. The puncturing is generally associated with cauterisation, and after the withdrawal of the needle it is customary to apply the "moxa," which is made by taking a piece of vegetable wool and fashioning it into a cone. This is placed on a coin over the puncture and then lighted. The heat so caused is supposed to draw out the humours that cause the pain.

In a work said to have been written by the Emperor Houang-Ty, one of the earliest exponents of Chinese medicine, who is supposed to have lived 2637 B.C., several allusions are made to diseases of the mouth. Among

Tooth-ache
pills in
2637 B.C.

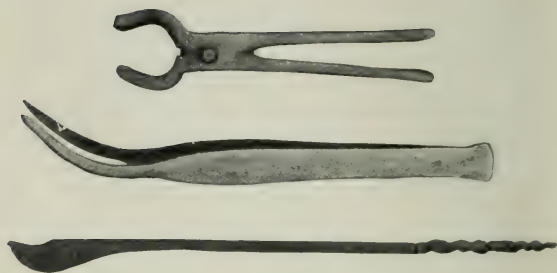
other remedies, pills made of powdered garlic are recommended to relieve tooth-ache, while among the curious animal substances employed, bats are prescribed to be taken as a preventive of caries, and the excrement

of the bat in powder is recommended for use in whitening the teeth. A method of curing a simple fracture of the inferior maxillary bone is also described as follows: "With the hands one brings the two parts together, and applies an apparatus of small bamboos which is left in position until the cure is complete. At the same time, take a fowl which has been plucked, and from which the bones have been removed, add a few onions, then pulverise it and apply the powder to the affected parts." The cure is said to be certain in a fortnight for a child, and in a month for an adult. Houang-Ty also recommends a powder composed of musk and ginger to whiten the teeth.

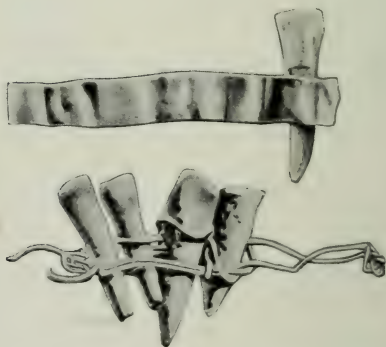
Treatment of
maxillary
fracture

The methods and treatment adopted by the Japanese in ancient times for dealing with dental troubles, as might be expected, were very similar to those in use in China. The Japanese native dentist who travelled the country is said to have been very expert in extracting teeth, using his fingers only for this purpose without the help of any instrument. His method was to seize the head of the patient at the corner of the lower jaw in such a manner that the mouth was forced to remain open. Then, plunging the thumb and first finger of the other hand into the patient's mouth, he extracted as many teeth as he thought necessary. The method of training the dental operator in this form of extraction is somewhat interesting, and is said to have been carried out as follows: In a plank of soft wood a number of holes were made and into each hole a plug was forced. The plank was then placed on the ground, and the student was told to seize with the thumb and first finger of his right hand the plugs, and to pull them out without moving the plank. After this exercise had been practised several times, a harder wood was substituted and the exercise repeated, the plugs being fixed more tightly each time. When the student succeeded with the last test, he was said to be fit to pursue his calling.

Japanese
dentistry



ANCIENT GREEK DENTAL INSTRUMENTS
From the Originals in the Archæological Museum, Athens



ANCIENT GREEK ARTIFICIAL TEETH
From the Originals in the Archæological Museum, Athens

CHAPTER IV

THE DENTAL ART OF THE GREEKS

The high state of culture attained by the Greeks about 400 B.C., and the knowledge of the healing art they possessed, would naturally warrant the supposition that they had some knowledge of the diseases of the mouth and teeth. According to Cicero, "Extraction was first advised by the third Asklepios, son of Arsinoë and Arsippi, *ca.* 1300 B.C., and he also recommended the cleansing of the alveolar region."

A tradition
of the origin
of extraction

Whether this tradition is authentic or not it is impossible to say, but it is known that temples of healing dedicated to Asklepios were to be found in almost every Greek city of any size, and to them came the sick and diseased seeking relief from their sufferings, amongst which dental troubles may be presumed to have been included. Celsus Aurelianus records that a leaden instrument used for the extraction of teeth was deposited in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. Whether this was simply a model placed there for anyone who wished to copy it in other metal, or kept there so that the physician might explain its use, is not known.

About six centuries before the Christian era, Solon (640-558 B.C.) noted that the milk teeth were replaced by permanent teeth about the age of seven years, and Democrates of Abdea alludes to the falling out of the teeth, and its cause.

A knowledge
of two
dentitions

As the Hippocratic period is approached, a gradual advance in medical knowledge may be noticed, and that the care of the mouth was regarded as important at this period may be judged from the works of the Father of Medicine (400 B.C.), in which will be found many allusions to dental troubles. For black and unhealthy gums, he recommends that a mixture of dill, aniseed and myrrh should be placed in pure white wine. This,

it was directed, should be held in the mouth for some time and used also for rinsing the buccal cavity. It was advised that this should be done after each meal and when fasting.

Hippocrates
on dental
troubles

"In cases of tooth-ache," according to Hippocrates, "if the tooth be decayed and loose, it must be extracted. If it

be neither decayed nor loose, but still painful, it is necessary to desiccate it by cauterising. Masticatories are also good, as the pain arises from *pituita* insinuating itself under the roots of the teeth. Teeth are eroded and become decayed partly by *pituita* and partly by food, when they are by nature weak and badly fixed in the gums."

The use of chalk or carbonate of lime as a dentifrice dates back to the time of Hippocrates. He mentions it as the basis for a dentifrice mixed with the head of a hare and the intestines of mice.

Early
Grecian
dentifrice

He refers to the use of instruments, in his work entitled "De Medico," where he mentions certain articles and instruments that should be kept in a doctor's room. "These are the instruments," he states, "necessary to the doctor's operating room, and in the handling of which the disciple should be exercised; as to the pincers for pulling out teeth, anyone can handle them, for evidently the manner in which they are to be used is simple."

Hippocrates, in his records of cases, mentions a mouth-wash composed of castorium and pepper, which was found efficacious in cases of tooth-ache. The

Castorium
and pepper for
tooth-ache

passage reads: "In consequence of tooth-ache, the wife of Aspasius had her cheeks swollen, but in making use of mouth-wash of castorium and

pepper she found great relief." Further, he records: "Melisandrus suffered severe pain and swelling in the gums; he was bled in the arm. Egyptian alum, if used in this malady, arrests its development."



ST. APPOLONIA

PATRON SAINT OF DENTISTRY

From a MS. of the XV Century



ST. APPOLONIA

PATRON SAINT OF DENTISTRY

Extracting a tooth from a cripple

From a MS. of the XV Century

In another passage he refers to necrosis of the jaw in the following terms: "Cardias, the son of Metrodorus, by reason of pains in the teeth was subject to mortification of the jaw. Necrosis of the jaw Excrescences of a fleshy kind that grew most rapidly formed on the gums; the suppuration was moderate, the molars fell out, and afterwards the jaw itself."

Hippocrates also makes several allusions to fracture of the jaw, which was evidently not infrequent in his time.

That some form of artificial appliance was known for replacing lost teeth is evident from the specimens of early Greek workmanship that have been used for this purpose, now in the Archæological Museum at Athens. One of these represents a form of bridge work composed of metal in Grecian bridge work which a tooth is inserted as shown in the illustration (*page 22*), and the other consists of four teeth, probably for the lower jaw, held together by a piece of wire. It is interesting in connection with this to note, that Hippocrates mentions, "in case of an incomplete fracture of the jaw, if the teeth in proximity of the lesion be shaken, one ought, after having reduced the fracture, to bind them one to the other until the consolidation of the bone, using preferably gold wire for the purpose, but, if this be wanting, linen thread can be used instead."

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) in his "Natural History and Comparative Anatomy," refers in a chapter on "the different parts of animals," to the study of the teeth. He compares the teeth of man with those of animals. In another book, Dental forceps as an example in mechanics devoted to mechanics, he refers to extraction in the following words:

"Why do doctors extract teeth more easily by adding the weight of the *odontagra* (dental forceps) than by using the hand only? Can it be said that this occurs because the tooth escapes from the hand more easily

than from the forceps? Ought not the irons to slip off the tooth more easily than the fingers whose tips, being soft, can be applied around about the tooth much better? The dental forceps is formed by two levers acting in contrary sense and having a single fulcrum represented by the commissure of the instrument. By means of this double lever it is much easier to move the tooth, but, after having moved it, it is easier to extract it with the hand than with the instrument."

Diocles, a famous Greek physician who lived in the third century B.C., did not favour extraction, and strongly recommended a mixture composed of cedar gum and saffron to relieve the pain of an aching tooth.

From Aristotle's time to that of Galen (A.D. *ca.* 200) the dental art appears to have made but little progress, but diseases of the teeth and their treatment no doubt occupied the attention of the more intelligent Greek physicians such as Herophilus and Erasistratus in the early centuries of the Christian era.

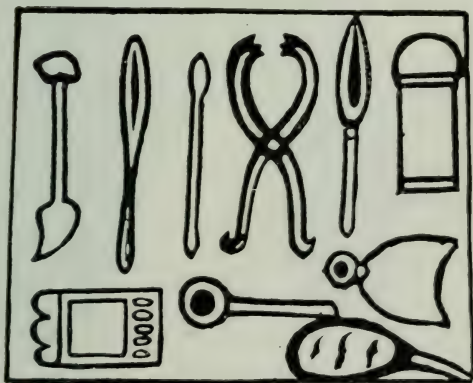
Judging from the works of Galen a distinct advance was made in the knowledge of dentistry in his time. He classifies the teeth as incisors, canines and maxillaries, and explains their uses. "Why have we exactly thirty-two teeth fixed," he asks, "sixteen to a row in each jaw, the front ones called incisors, sharp and large, capable of cutting in biting? After them come the canines, large at the base and sharp at the top, capable of crushing a substance too hard to be cut by the incisors. Then follow the maxillaries, also called molars, uneven, large, hard and long, to grind the food cut by the incisors and broken up by the canines." Galen recognised the nerves of the teeth and was the first to enunciate the theory that the pulp was the sensitive element of the tooth. He also noted irregularity of the teeth in some cases, and stated that cold is the enemy of the teeth. To relieve pain he recommended henbane, and, if the pain continues, "the tooth should be perforated with a small trepan and into the

Dentistry
advances
under
Galen

orifice appropriate remedies introduced by means of a director. If it is thought necessary to extract the tooth, powdered pellitory root mixed with strong vinegar should be applied after having protected all the other teeth by covering them with wax."

Many allusions to the teeth and diseases of the mouth are to be found also in the works of Oribasius (A.D. 325-400) and of Aetius (A.D. 517-565), who noted that the nerves passed into the teeth through the roots.

From this brief summary of the knowledge of the dental art in ancient Greece, it will be seen that the Greek physicians gave serious study to the subject, and they advanced some original ideas on the structure of the teeth and the diseases of the mouth.



ROMAN DENTAL INSTRUMENTS

From a sculptured marble tablet at the Lateran Museum, Rome



1



2



3



4

- 1.—Ancient Etruscan Dental Appliance for two artificial teeth.
- 2.—Ancient Etruscan Dental Appliance.
- 3.—Ancient Etruscan artificial teeth.
- 4.—Ancient Etruscan Dental Appliance.

CHAPTER V

ETRUSCAN DENTISTRY

Among the Etruscans, the civilised community that flourished in mid Italy before the foundation of Rome, the dental art appears to have made considerable advancement, especially in prosthesis. Owing possibly to their natural intercourse and trade with the Egyptians and Phœnicians, they attained a high degree of civilisation and exhibited great skill in the decorative and other arts.

Notable
advance in
prosthesis

The various dental appliances found in the Etruscan tombs prove that dentistry among these people achieved a high position. In the Museum of Pope Julius in Rome there is a dental appliance which was excavated in a tomb at Civita Castellana, the ancient Falerii. This consists of a series of four gold rings meant apparently to encircle the canine, two bicuspid, and the first molar teeth. The third ring is crossed by a pivot riveted at the two extremities, which was designed presumably to hold fast an artificial tooth which is now missing. The whole appliance, as shown in the illustration (*page 28*), is a beautiful specimen of mechanical art. Tooth crowns have also been found in an Etruscan tomb in the ancient Vitulonia, the enamel capsules being well preserved, although the ivory has entirely disappeared.

An early
specimen
of dental
art

A still more interesting specimen of Etruscan dentistry is now in the Civic Museum of Corneto, the ancient Tarquinii. This is depicted on *page 32*. It was found in one of the most ancient tombs of the Necropolis of Tarquinii, and consists of three teeth, two upper central incisors and the second bicuspid on the left, which, however, is missing. To support these teeth the Etruscan dentist has made use of the canine and lateral incisor on the right, the canine, bicuspid and the first molar on the left, connecting them

An
Etruscan
denture

by a continuous series of gold rings soldered together in the manner of gold bridge work. The missing incisors are replaced by an ox tooth, which has been grooved in the centre to give it the appearance of the two middle incisors. This large tooth is fixed by means of two pivots to the gold band that encircles it.

Another denture, which was found in an ancient Etruscan tomb, is exhibited in the Civic Museum of Corneto. It is formed of two bands of gold soldered together at their extremities, and divided by four partitions, forming in all five spaces. Three of these evidently are intended for the insertion of the natural teeth, the other two maintained, by means of pivots, two inserted human teeth. One of these has been lost, but the other is still firmly fixed in its place there by this pivot. Two other dentures are to be found in the Museum of the Conte Bruschi at Corneto, one of which

Other
examples of
Etruscan
skill in
dentistry

is especially interesting. The first, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 2, *page 28*), is an appliance probably intended to avoid the bad effects of convergence, and consists of four rings, representing the upper canine on the right, and the three neighbouring incisors. It was evidently intended to support a single inserted tooth, but this has disappeared, although the pivot by which it was fixed to the ring is still in situ. The second one is formed of two rings, the one surrounding the left upper canine and the other the left middle incisor. Between these rings, instead of the usual pivot, is a small horizontal bar of gold soldered to the two rings; forming a really beautiful example of bridge work.

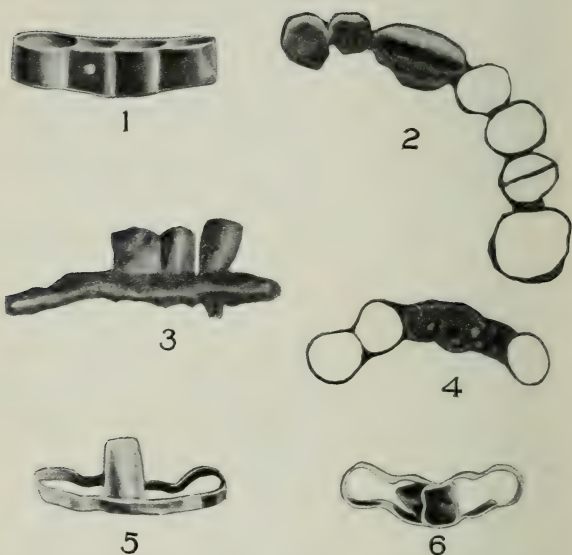
Another example of early dentistry was discovered in the ancient Etruscan necropolis. This appliance was found adhering to a piece of upper jaw in which the four teeth on each side appear to have remained in their place until the end of life. The denture is made of pure gold, and is crossed back upon itself, the ends being soldered together, and, by the aid of two partitions, three spaces are formed. There is no pivot

throughout, so it is probable the appliance was made to prevent the loss of the two incisors by giving them support.

The gold used by the Etruscan dentists was practically pure and soft, and was so malleable that it readily lent itself to manipulation.

From these interesting examples of Etruscan dentistry which have been preserved, the high pitch to which the art had reached at this period may be judged. They certainly establish the Etruscan dentist as by far the most clever and ingenious craftsman in his art among the people of antiquity.





- 1.—Etruscan Artificial Gold Denture for an artificial bicuspid (missing).
- 2.—Etruscan Artificial Denture for three teeth, two of which are formed from an ox tooth.
- 3.—Roman Artificial Denture.
- 4.—Roman Artificial Denture, shown from above.
- 5.—Roman Artificial Denture with crown of lower incisor in gold.
- 6.—Roman Artificial Denture with crown, shown from below.

CHAPTER VI

DENTISTRY AMONG THE ROMANS

From actual records there is evidence that the dental art was known in Rome a considerable time before medicine became practised as a profession. In the Law of the Twelve Tables, which was promulgated and written in that city about 450 B.C. by a body of ten magistrates appointed for the purpose, mention is made of teeth bound with gold.

Roman
artificial
teeth,
450 B.C.

It was customary among the wealthy Romans to burn or bury articles of gold with the dead, but as the precious metal was becoming scarce at this time, it was thought wiser to place some restrictions on the custom. The actual translation of the text is as follows:—

“Neither shall gold be added thereto (to the body), but it shall not be unfaithful to bury or burn it with the gold with which the teeth may perchance be bound together.”

It is apparent from this that even at four-and-a-half centuries before the Christian era, there were individuals who practised dentistry in Rome, and, as there is evidence of the use of artificial teeth among the Etruscans before that period, it is probable it was introduced by them to the Romans. Although at this time there were no regular medical practitioners in Rome, a dental appliance of peculiar interest has been found in the Greco-Roman Necropolis at Teano, near Caserta. It consists of three human teeth fixed in a series of rings, made of laminated gold wire, which are turned round the teeth and soldered. This denture was fixed to the mandible of the skeleton of a woman in a tomb, which, according to authorities, dates between 400 and 300 B.C.

Apparently the Romans, like the Hebrews, attached great importance and value to their teeth, as, in another of the Laws of the Twelve Tables, it is stated, “Whosoever shall cause the tooth of a free

The value of a
Roman tooth

man to fall shall pay a fine of 300 *as*.* and for that of a slave 150 *as*."

Probably the first Greek physician to introduce the practice of medicine into Rome was Archagathus, about 218 B.C. After the conquest of Greece he was followed by many others, and the practice of the medical art was carried out almost entirely by these physicians. Among those who have left records of this period is Cornelius Celsus, who wrote one of the most interesting works dealing with medicine of that period. The place of his birth is uncertain, but he is supposed to have been born either in Rome or Verona about the year 30 B.C. In his work,

Cornelius
Celsus, 30 B.C.,
on the hygiene
of the mouth

"De Medicina," he makes several allusions to the hygiene and diseases of the mouth. We learn from him that the children were especially subject to

serpiginous ulcers of the mouth. He alludes also to the ailments due to dentition, convulsions and the accompanying fever. That tooth-ache must have been rife among the Romans is evident from the various recipes for masticatories and narcotics for inducing sleep in the sufferers. One of these compounds is composed of mandrake, poppy, pepper, castorium, cinnamon and other drugs. Concerning tooth-ache, Celsus sympathetically remarks, "it may be numbered amongst the worst of tortures." To obtain relief, the patient should abstain entirely from wine, and at first even from food, afterwards he may partake of soft food but very sparingly, so as not to irritate the teeth by mastication. Meanwhile he must, by means of a sponge, let the steam of hot water reach the affected part, and apply externally on the side corresponding with the pain a cerate of cyprus or of iris, on which he must then place some wool, and keep the head well covered up. For violent pain, Celsus recommends the application of hot poultices on the cheek and holding in the mouth hot liquid prepared with a suitable herb, changing it very

* The *as* was equivalent to about fivepence (£0.10)

frequently. For this purpose, hyoscyamus leaves and the root of the mandrake are advised, or the poppy head, the use of which has come down to us for the same purpose at the present day.

For caries, Celsus advises that there should be no haste in extracting the tooth, but that the pain should be relieved by medicines if possible, and he gives many recipes for this purpose. In the sixth book of his work he deals with diseases affecting the soft parts of the mouth, including tonsillitis and ulceration. Diseases of the gums and abscesses are also fully described. He recommends that an abscess should be lanced before it is perfectly ripe, so that the pus may not remain too long in the diseased part. After the pus has been extracted, if the wound be a small one, he says, it is sufficient to keep hot water in the mouth and to use fomentations of steam.

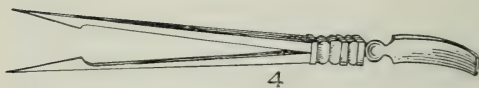
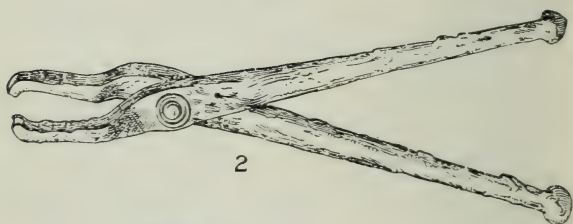
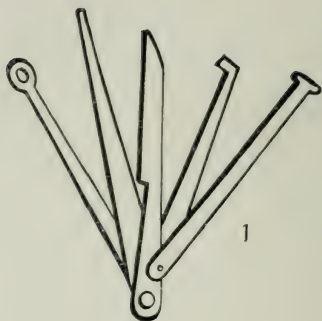
Treatment
of dental
abscess

Finally, he alludes to extraction, and, from the method he describes, the process must have been a most painful one for the patient. "When a tooth aches, and it is thought well to extract it," he remarks, "the gum must be detached all round, and then the tooth must be shaken until it is well loosened, it being very dangerous to draw a firm tooth, as this may sometimes give rise to dislocation of the jaw, and greater still is the danger in regard to the upper tooth, as this may cause a shock to the temples and eyes. After having well loosened the tooth, it must be pulled out by the fingers, if this is possible, or, if not, by the forceps."

The Roman
method of
extraction

Celsus describes the operative procedure in detail, and enumerates the instruments employed in dental surgery in his time, viz.:—

1. Ordinary forceps, for the extraction of teeth, which have now become the dental forceps of various patterns for each tooth.



1.—Roman Toothpick and Toilet Etui.

2.—Roman Dental Forceps excavated at Saalburg. Germany.

3 and 4.—Roman Dental Instruments—"Volselles"—described by Celsus.

2. The rhizagra, for the extraction of roots, transformed now into forceps.
3. The vulsellum, used for taking out splinters. There were a great many different forms of this instrument, most of them being of bronze, others in steel or in iron.
4. The specillum, for exploration, which is now known as the probe.
5. The cautery, used to allay inflammation of the gums, was a simple rod of metal made red hot and applied to the part.

Although the Romans were acquainted with dental prosthesis, the physicians did not practice it, but contented themselves with treating the affections of the gums, with combating pain, the care of the teeth, and, when necessary, their extraction. The dentures and artificial teeth were probably manufactured by special craftsmen, but the latter apparently were not long in withdrawing the boundaries from a profession which had become very lucrative, for little by little they undertook the treatment of teeth, and also practised extraction.

Celsus states that if, by a blow or other accident, some teeth become loosened, it is necessary to bind them with wire to the neighbouring firm teeth, and to keep in the mouth astringent substances, for instance, wine in which rind of pomegranate has been boiled, or into which some burning hot gall nuts have been thrown.

Treatment
for
loosened
teeth

From the writings of Celsus it will be seen that the treatment for tooth-ache and other ailments of the mouth in ancient Rome was quite rational, and that dentistry must have attained a certain position in those early days.

Pliny the younger, who was born about A.D. 23, in his work on "Natural History," also remarks on the teeth. He enumerates a large number of remedies used in his

time against tooth-ache. but on the whole they are much less likely to have been effective than those mentioned by Celsus. as most of his remedies are mixed up with charms and superstition and are more akin to those of the "wise woman" than the experienced practitioner. As an instance of this. he recommends that the ashes of the dung of mice. with dried liver of lizards, be placed in a hollow tooth.

Pliny on
the teeth

Another remedy of this type. mentioned by Appolonius as being very efficacious in relieving pain of the gums. consisted in rubbing them with the tooth of a man who had suffered a violent death.

For use as dentifrices. egg-shells deprived of their internal membrane were calcined and powdered. Stags' horn and burnt pumice stone were also used for the same purpose.

The "Epigrams of Martial" (A.D. 40-101) contain many allusions to dentistry. and he also refers to the toothpick. *dentiscalpia*, which the Romans generally used. made of lentisk wood. It is interesting that in the absence of this wood they did not disdain to use the quill. Roman tooth-picks of gold and silver have also been excavated. and are sometimes included in the little toilet etuis that are found now and again in Roman tombs.

The
"Epigrams
of Martial"
A.D. 40-102

In the days of Martial. artificial teeth must have been used by the Romans. as. in his epigrams. he makes several allusions to them. "I am not accustomed to clean bought teeth." are the words he makes a "tooth powder" say to a toothless old woman. and in another instance he remarks. "Without shame thou usest purchased lots of hair and teeth. Whatever will you do for the eye, Lælia?" from which it may be inferred that though artificial teeth could be acquired. the artificial eye had not yet come into use.

One other allusion of Martial's among his epigrams is of distinct importance, as it implies that artificial teeth were used for other than ornamental purposes. In alluding to an old woman, he remarks, "She at night lays down her teeth just as she does the silken robes."

Removable
artificial
teeth

So it is evident that at this time the artificial denture could be removed with great ease.

In a further passage the following allusion is made to the composition of artificial teeth in a reference to a certain individual. "She has all her teeth, because of her false teeth of bone and ivory."

The mechanical ingenuity of the Roman dentists may be judged from an interesting denture excavated at Satrium, near Rome, which consists of a band and a crown of a lower incisor made of gold; the earliest known specimen of crown work. It is evident from the appliances discovered that both bridge and crown work were known to the Etruscans and the Romans, and it shows the high pitch which dentistry had reached early in the Christian era.

Earliest
known
crown work

As no allusions are made by early writers to the practice of dentistry by the physicians, it is probable, as already stated, that those who undertook the extraction of teeth, and made artificial dentures, carried on a separate calling. Martial alludes to a certain Cascellius who "extracts carious or diseased teeth," this being the first instance in which the name of a dentist is handed down to posterity.

The first
dentist
known
by name

Among other Roman writers who allude to dentistry, mention should be made of Scribonius Largus, who was physician to the Emperor Claudius, and who accompanied him to England in the year 43. In his book, "De Compositione Medicamentorum," he gives many remedies for tooth-ache, but states that the only true cure is the forceps; but, he adds, it is not always

advisable to practice extraction even when the tooth is affected with caries, but it is in many cases much better to cut away the diseased parts with a scalpel designed for the purpose.

The mouth-washes, masticatories and fumigations he mentions are similar to those already enumerated. He also alludes to the use of hyoscyamus seeds, when placed on burning charcoal, as a cure for toothache by fumigation.

Scribonius Largus waxes eloquent on dentifrices, and gives an interesting recipe for one which he states "is used by Octavia, the sister of Augustus, to strengthen her teeth and make them beautiful."

A notable
dentifrice
used by
Octavia

It was prepared with barley flour, kneaded to a paste with vinegar and honey mixed together. This was divided

into six pills, each of which was to be mixed with half an ounce of salt. The pills were then to be baked in an oven until carbonised, then finally reduced to powder, and as much spikenard added as necessary to give the whole an agreeable perfume. Another recipe which he gives throws an interesting light on the toilet preparations used by the great ladies of the period. This is the dentifrice used by Messalina the wife of the Emperor Claudius. It was composed of calcined stags' horn, mastic and sal ammoniac.

Probably the earliest allusion made to an actual dental operation other than extraction occurs in a work by Archigenes, who lived in Rome towards the end of the first century and at the beginning of the second, where he acquired great renown as a physician and an operator. He was the first to conclude that

Trephining
advocated

tooth-ache in certain cases arises from a diseased condition of the interior part of the tooth. When a tooth appears

discoloured without being affected by caries, and yet subject to violent pain which no remedies appear to relieve, Archigenes recommended its perforation with a small trephine. He applied the instrument to

that part of the crown which was least discoloured, and trephined down to the centre of the tooth. His idea was, that the pain was caused by the existence of morbid matter in the interior of the tooth, and he thus allowed it a fresh exit. It is, however, evident that Archigenes must have known something of the structure of the tooth, and the existence of the pulp cavity. Galen afterwards described a similar method of treatment (*see page 26*).

As time went on, it would appear, from a study of the works of the Roman writers, a period of decadence set in with regard to dentistry. Cures for tooth-ache became mixed with charms, incantations and other superstitious practices. Paul of Ægina, who lived in the 7th century, is the last of the Roman writers on medicine to advocate what may be called a rational treatment.

A decadence
in dental art

He clearly distinguishes between *epulis* and *parulis*, and describes the former as a fleshy excrescence of the gums in the neighbourhood of a tooth, and the latter as a disease of the gum. In extracting a tooth, he advises a procedure similar to that advocated by Celsus. He recommends that, before extraction, a hollow tooth should be packed with lint in order to avoid crumbling under the pressure of the instrument. He also mentions the filing of teeth if one protrudes over another, and the removal of the sharp edges of broken teeth. Tartar incrustations, he advises, should be removed by scrapers or by means of a small file. He further remarks that hard foods tend to preserve the teeth and keep them healthy, and advises that they should be cleaned carefully after the last meal of the day.

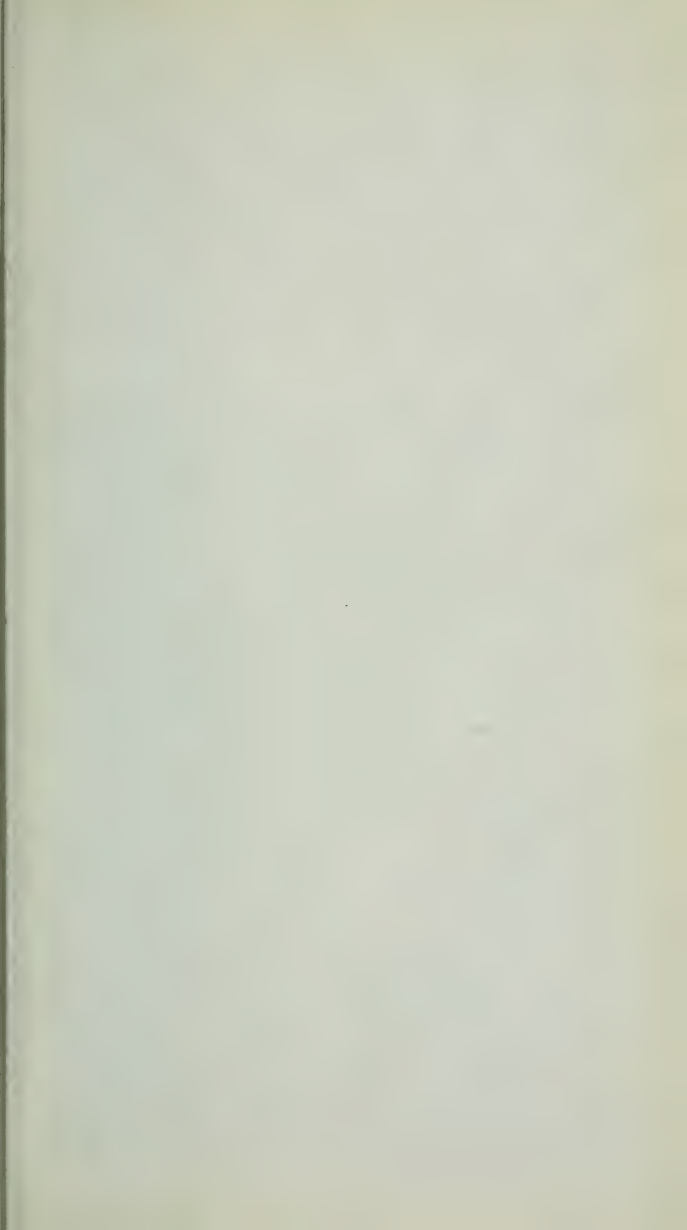
An endeavour has been made in the foregoing pages to trace briefly the evolution and development of the dental art from prehistoric times to the close of the Roman period.

From the records that have been preserved, and the specimens of ancient dental workmanship brought to

light by archæological excavation. it is evident that the Greeks paid attention to the teeth and the mouth. and that they recognised the importance of dentistry to the well-being of the individual.

The Etruscans certainly made a great advance in prosthesis. and the Romans probably adopted their methods and improved on their craftsmanship. Thus. in the later period of their splendour, the Romans developed dentistry to a considerable extent. and we find that crowning with gold and bridge work (both of which are generally thought to be of recent origin) were known to and practised by them some two thousand years ago.



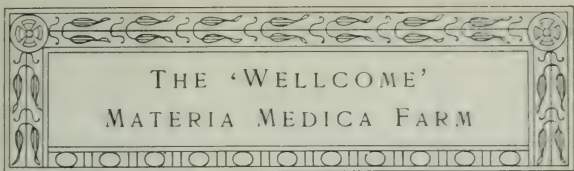


A FIELD OF BELLADONNA

Atropa Belladonna is harvested in the second, third or fourth year of the plant's growth, and it is at these periods that the alkaloidal content is high. Inset in the accompanying illustration is a branch showing the flower and fruit of belladonna.

Reproduced from photographs taken on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm, and developed with 'TANULOID' Photographic Chemicals.





BELLADONNA

ITS CULTIVATION AND CONSTITUENTS

IN every part of Southern and Central Europe, flourishing in shady places, growing by old walls or thriving amongst rubbish heaps, may be found a herbaceous plant 3 to 5 feet in height, known often as the "deadly nightshade." It has merited its ominous name from the dire effects it produces on any human being who ventures to eat any portion of it. In September its livid purple, bell-shaped flowers give place to shining purple-black fruits, luscious in appearance and sweet to the taste. These berries are readily eaten by children playing in the fields and lanes, in most instances with unfortunate results.

"Deadly
nightshade"

The widespread distribution of this plant has made its properties known to the inhabitants of most countries, and, although no definite mention of it can be traced in ancient literature, it is reasonable to suppose that it was well known to ancient peoples. Theophrastus, the pupil of and successor to Aristotle, describes under the name "Mandragora," a plant closely resembling belladonna, and Dioscorides is said by some to mean the same herb in the plant he names *Strychnos manicos*. There can be no doubt, however, that its poisonous properties were utilised in the "good old days" for corrupt purposes. The suggestion has been

Ancient
descriptions



BELLADONNA (*Atropa Belladonna*)

Reproduced from a photograph of a plant on the 'Wellcome'
Materna Medica Farm

made, for instance, that it was the herb eaten with fatal results by the Roman soldiers under Anthony, when suffering from starvation during their retreat from the Parthians; and Buchanan, the Scotch historian, relates that the Scots mixed the juice of "belladonna"

**Historical
associations**

(*Solanum somniferum*) with the food they supplied, during a truce, to the invading Danes, led by Sweno, and killed them whilst they were under its influence.

According to Matthiolus, an authority in the sixteenth century, the name of "Herba bella donna" was given to the plant from the fact that the ladies of Venice used a preparation distilled from it as a cosmetic. Whether or not this explanation be true, it is certainly widely accepted.



Solanum somniferum
Belladonna

Although dangerous when used indiscriminately, the value of belladonna as a medicinal herb is universally recognised, and it is considered as one of the most important items of materia medica.

Until recently the manufacture of belladonna preparations was carried out exclusively with the wild plants gathered in a somewhat haphazard fashion by herb collectors. When the cultivation of medicinal herbs on a large scale was introduced, many critics declared that wild belladonna was superior in alkaloidal strength to the cultivated variety, but investigations have shown that this fear is groundless.

**Wild and
cultivated**

THE CULTIVATION OF BELLADONNA



BEFORE SOWING BELLADONNA SEED



HOEING BETWEEN YOUNG BELLADONNA PLANTS

Reprinted from photographs taken on the "Belladonna" Materna Mellon Farm
and developed with "Fathol" Royal Universal Developer

Pioneer amongst those who introduced the scientific cultivation of medicinal plants were Burroughs Wellcome & Co., who founded at Dartford, England, the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm. The close proximity of this farm to the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works enables crops of medicinal plants to be gathered and treated within a few hours—an obvious desideratum when one considers that fermentative and deteriorative changes may be set up in a drug sometimes less than a day after its collection.



The fruit of *Atropa Belladonna*

Belladonna is one of the plants cultivated on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm on a large scale, and some specimens of the plant grow to the height of a man. The plants are carefully reared, every attention being given, and when the selected day of the harvest has arrived, the gathering of the crop commences in the early morning about 4 a.m., the yield ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons to 5 tons per acre. The freshly-cut herb is gathered into bundles, weighed, and, by 6.30 a.m. the first deliveries are loaded up on motor wagons, and are on their way to the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works. An hour and a half later the herb is being milled, and by 11 a.m. the expression of the juice by hydraulic power commences. About 1 p.m. of the same day, the actual preparation of belladonna products has been started.

Expert
attention

Prompt
treatment

A portion of the leaves gathered is dried in specially ventilated chambers, and used later for the making of those preparations demanding the use of the dried herb.

THE CULTIVATION OF BELLADONNA



GATHERING BELLADONNA



WEIGHING AND LOADING BELLADONNA

Reproduced from photographs taken on the "Wellcome" Materia Medica Farm,
and developed with 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer

Many experiments have been made on the Farm with belladonna. At the commencement a chemical analysis was made of the soil, and it was found to be similar to that in which wild belladonna grows

freely. The question of suitability of soil is important, since upon this depends, to a considerable extent, the vigour of the plants, and the amount of alkaloids that they will contain. The ground under experimental cultivation was divided into plots, each of which was treated with



A typical belladonna leaf

a different fertiliser, and the effects of each fertiliser were noted and tabulated. The influence of atmospheric conditions upon alkaloidal

content, the variations of alkaloidal content during different stages of

Experimental work

growth, the effect of growing the plant under different coloured fabrics, and several other interesting investigations carried out on the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm have been recorded.* The experience gained in this experimental work is applied wherever possible to increase the quality of the staple crops, with the gratifying result that unusually fine plants are obtained.

The active principles on which the medicinal repute of belladonna depends are atropine and hyoscyamine — alkaloids possessing the same

* *Original Communications to the International Congress of Chemistry, 1912, Vol. VIII*

chemical formula ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$), but differing somewhat in therapeutic properties, hyoscyamine being nearly twice as powerful as atropine in producing mydriasis and in checking secretions. In the growing plant it is generally supposed that hyoscyamine is predominant, but during the processes

Atropine of extraction, etc., much of this is converted into its isomer, atropine. The close connection of the two alkaloids suggests that it would be difficult to obtain one free from the presence of the other, and, as a matter of fact, most commercial specimens of atropine contain small amounts of hyoscyamine. The melting points of the two alkaloids differ, and these constants are taken as a means of gauging purity. One of the most reliable tests is, however,

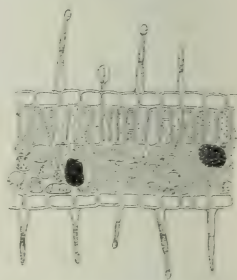


FIGURE 1. A CROSS SECTION OF A
SOLANACEAE STEM

Optical inactivity dependent upon the fact that whilst a solution of hyoscyamine is capable of rotating the plane of polarisation of a ray of light to a considerable extent, pure atropine is optically inactive. Should a sample of supposedly pure atropine be found to be optically active, the presence of hyoscyamine can therefore be assumed. The purity of Atropine and Atropine Sulphate issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand is assured by the fixing of stringent standards for melting points and optical inactivity.

Hyoscyamine may be either laevo-rotatory or dextro-rotatory, but it has been shown by recent

researches that the mydriatic action of the lævo-hyoscyamine is about one hundred times that of the dextro base. Special care is taken to ensure that 'Wellcome' **Hyoscyamine** Brand Hyoscyamine is lævo-rotatory, and this alkaloid conforms to a standard so stringent that its purity almost equals that of the purest chemical obtained under the extremely stringent conditions prevailing in a research laboratory.

All the preparations of belladonna issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are carefully standardised to contain a definite amount of total alkaloid.

o o o o o o o

Many medicinal plants, other than belladonna, are cultivated to a considerable extent on the Farm. Prominent among these are **Staple crops** Hyoscyamus (*Hyoscyamus niger*), Monkshood (*Aconitum Napellus*), Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), and Datura (*Datura Metel* and *Datura Stramonium*). Experiments are being made with several other medicinal plants, among which are *Colchicum autumnale*, *Podophyllum peltatum*, *Grindelia robusta*, *Cannabis sativa* and *Ecballium Elaterium*.

It will readily be recognised that the successful control of the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm enables Burroughs Wellcome & Co. to supply to physicians medicinal products prepared from freshly-gathered herbs of the finest growth and quality. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of the advantages possessed by such products, but emphasis is laid on the fact that not only are the finest quality plants used in every instance but that, wherever possible, the finished product is also standardised, either chemically or physiologically.

CAPTAIN SCOTT

and Members of the Southern Party, British Antarctic Expedition, at their Camp, twenty miles from Mount Erebus.

From a negative by H. G. Ponting, F.R.G.S., Official Photographer to the Expedition, developed with 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer on the spot.



MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS FROM POLE TO POLE

RELUCTANTLY, but inevitably, the earth is yielding its secrets to man. Even the frozen zones at its Poles, which have so long remained mysterious, unfriendly and inaccessible, have been forced to give an answer, at last, to his insistent questioning.

The North Pole was reached, on April 6, 1909, by Rear-Admiral R. E. Peary. Its counterpart in the far South was first trodden by a brave Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, on December 14, 1911, and a few weeks later, January 17, 1912, by Captain Scott, of the British Antarctic Expedition.

Each of these achievements represents a splendid climax of human courage and endurance. Taken together, as part of the history of one single lustrum in the twentieth century, they prove that the world, though old, has not yet overpassed the heroic age. That such journeys should be possible, even to heroes, is convincing evidence also of the enormous improvement in the equipment for travel which has marked recent years. For instance, the conquerors of the two Poles were able to take with them, across trackless deserts of snow and ice, complete stores of medicaments and chemicals for medical and photographic use. Needless to say, these had to be compressed into the narrowest compass, yet they had to be, at the same time, of the highest reliability and of unimpeachable quality.

‘Tabloid’
Equipments
at the
two Poles

The report of the medical members of the British Antarctic Expedition, despatched from their winter quarters, when just about to start on that historic southward sledge journey from which their leader was not destined to return, contained the following passages:—

RELIC 'TABLOID' MEDICINE CASES—BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1910

*(Barringtons Wellcome & Co. supplied the
whole of the Medical Equipment of this
Expedition)*

- (1) Store Case used for base supplies.
- (2) 'Tabloid' Photographic Outfit used by Mr. H. G. Ponting, F.R.C.S., Camera Artist to the Expedition (*see pages 52 and 56*). (3) This case belonged to the Party on the Southern Journey, but was left by them at Hut Point, the old winter quarters of the National Antarctic Expedition, 1901. (4) The actual case which was taken by the Southern Party to the South Pole, which was reached January 17, 1912. It was afterwards found in the tent by the rescuing party.
- (5) Used by the Pony Party on the Relief Expedition, October and November, 1912. This case was taken to Lat. 80° 10' South with the rescuing party. (6) This case was with the Northern Party for 12 months, and was very largely used.



"We are taking four of the Sledging Medical Cases. . . . We have nothing but praise for them; they are a very great boon where lightness and small compass have to be combined with efficiency, and for this purpose they are perfect."

One of the 'Tabloid' Sledging Medical Cases here referred to was afterwards returned to take its place among the Relic Cases of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Upon this occasion the surviving medical officers, with the concurrence of Commander Evans, reported:—

July 18, 1913

"The complete satisfaction derived from the medical equipment supplied to the National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-1904, guided us in selecting Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for the sole supply of Medical Equipment.

"This equipment consisted entirely of 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests and Cases, and 'Tabloid' Medicines, and we have to report that the good opinion previously formed was maintained. The equipment was absolutely complete and perfect in every detail, and the 'Tabloid' products retained their full activity under trying and varying conditions of climate and transport.

"The actual 'Tabloid' equipment designed by the late Dr. E. A. Wilson for the Southern Journey, and carried to the Pole, is being returned to you, with its remaining contents, which are in perfect condition."

Signed

G. Murray Levin

SURGEON, R.N.

"I confirm this report
in every detail."

D. L. Atkinson

SURGEON, R.N.

Edward M. Evans

COMMANDER, R.N.

Compared with the tragic end of Captain Scott's expedition, the stories of the actual discovery of the North Pole and the South Pole seem somewhat uneventful, strenuous though the tasks must have been.



THE LATE CAPTAIN SCOTT'S SHIP
THE "TERRA NOVA" OFF CAPE EVANS

Reproduction of a photograph by
H. G. PONTING, F.R.G.S.

The negative was developed in the Antarctic with
'TABLOID' 'RYTOL' UNIVERSAL DEVELOPER

In 1906, Peary penetrated beyond the 87th parallel, as far as 87° 06' N., and in 1909 completed the task "for which," he says, "I had worked during twenty-three years; for which I had lived the simple life; . . . for which I had trained myself as for a race." Peary Pioneered by the faithful Bartlett as far as the 88th parallel, Peary then pressed on alone with the pick of his dogs and his best Eskimos, and, on April 6, planted the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole, as determined by astronomical observations.

One of the eight tubes of 'Tabloid' products carried by Peary to the North Pole was presented by the distinguished explorer to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. on his return. In a report, forwarded from Etah, Greenland, Peary wrote: 'Tabloid' Equipments at the North Pole "Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s 'Tabloid' Medicine Cases and supplies have proven invaluable." And in a previous report he conveyed his "appreciation of the wonderful compactness and utility of your products."

First at the North Pole with Peary, the successful discovery of the South Pole by Amundsen adds yet another record to the credit of 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments, First at the North Pole. Amundsen having been supplied by First at the South Pole Burroughs Wellcome & Co. with a 'Tabloid' Outfit for his perilous Antarctic venture. "It was splendid in every way," he reported.

The narrative of Amundsen reveals a quiet, surprising courage, and an uncanny foresight and somewhat humorous outlook, in grappling with difficulties. He built 150 cairns on his way to the South Pole to serve as beacons and Foresight depots for the return journey; he accumulated a store of 60,000 kilos of seal-meat at "Framheim"; he travelled far and fast on ski; and he found a new and comparatively easy route to hand. Dog-meat was voted "delicious."

'TABLOID' MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS
AT THE NORTH POLE

APRIL 6, 1909



'TABLOID' MEDICINE CHEST

supplied to

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT EDWIN PEARY

Inset is one of eight tubes of 'Tabloid' products, the **only** medicines
actually carried to the North Pole by the explorer

Amundsen had acquired Nansen's old ship, the *Fram*, and his original intention was to fix her in the ice off the northern coast of Alaska and drift as near the North Pole as possible. Outward bound, news of Peary changed all his plans, and quietly, without harking back, he decided to be first at the South Pole. In all the history of exploration nothing was ever more astounding in its complete success. Favoured by conditions, the Pole was attained, after a rapid journey from the base, at an elevation of 10,260 feet, on December 14-17, 1911. The travellers suffered somewhat from the effects of altitude, the Antarctic continent being mountainous. Of his 'Tabloid' Outfit Amundsen reports :—

An astounding
success

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the 'Tabloid' Brand medical equipment with which you supplied me in 1910. All the medicines were most beautifully packed, and everything kept well.

"The brown leather case which I returned to you was the only one which I actually carried with me to the South Pole, and I have much pleasure in sending it back to you as a souvenir of my journey.

"I shall always consider one of your equipments as indispensable for either Arctic or Antarctic travels."



In his book, *The South Pole*, Captain Amundsen notes that this equipment was unaffected by cold and damp, and was the only medical equipment supplied to the expedition which did not deteriorate in any way.

'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS were the **only** medical equipments actually carried to the Poles by the successful explorers. "Double First" 'TABLOID' MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS were, therefore, **First at the North Pole and First at the South Pole.**

'TABLOID' MEDICAL
EQUIPMENTS

AT THE SOUTH POLE

DECEMBER 14-17, 1911

'TABLOID' MEDICINE CASE

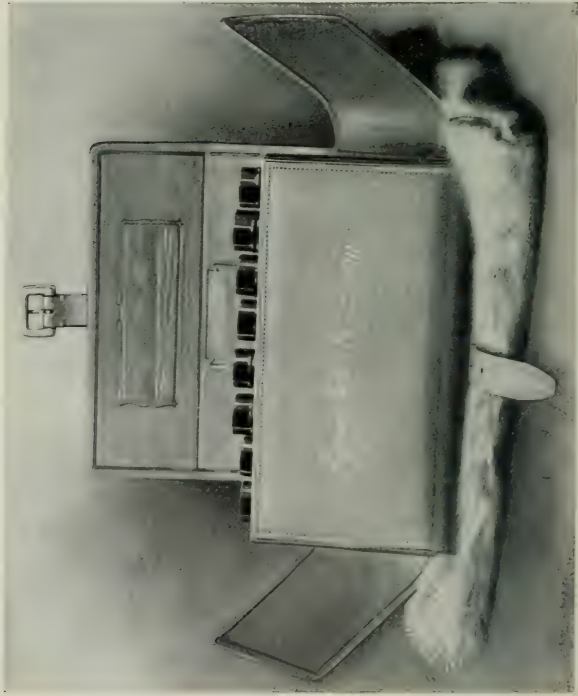
supplied to

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN

for his successful journey to the

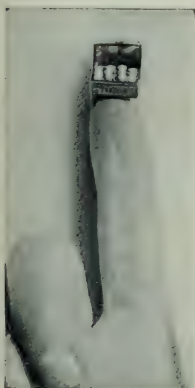
SOUTH POLE

'Tabloid' products were the **only** medicines
actually carried by Captain Amundsen
to the South Pole.



No such record can ever be repeated. Made once and for all time—unique and unapproachable—the record stands, and of this honour, 'TABLOID' MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS can never be deprived.

Important as are the questions of weight and bulk to all explorers, they assume a vital significance in polar



THE SMALLEST
MEDICINE CHEST
IN THE WORLD

This tiny gold medicine chest is fitted with twelve square medicine chest bottles containing 300 doses of 'Tabloid' Brand Medicaments, equivalent to 15 pints of fluid medicine

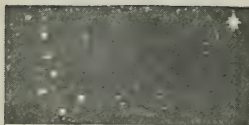
regions. Here it is possible to carry only the barest necessities, and of these the lightest procurable. Among the necessities it is imperative that a medicine chest be carried, containing drugs of the utmost reliability, capable of standing an extremely low temperature, and packed in the most compact manner. 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests are unique in fulfilling all these requirements in the most adequate way, and have, therefore, been selected by all Arctic and Antarctic explorers of recent years. A brief reference to the exploits of some of these famous pioneers may be of interest.

In 1901, Scott, in the *Discovery*, passed the eastern-most point attained by Ross sixty years before, crossed the Great Barrier—which he found thirty miles

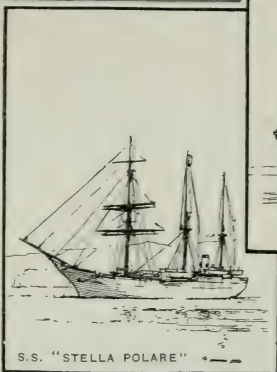
farther south than in Ross's day—and advanced 380 miles by sledge towards the Pole. This arduous journey occupied three months, and the record latitude of 82° 17' S. was reached.

To the enthusiasm of Sir CLEMENTS MARKHAM, K.C.B., then President of the Royal Geographical Society, the successful organisation of the Expedition is largely due. Referring to the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment of the *Discovery*, he reports:—

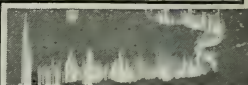
"The Medical Equipment of the Exploring Ship of the National Antarctic Expedition was entirely supplied by



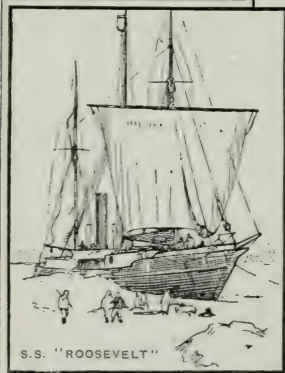
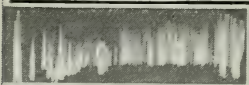
THE "FRAM"



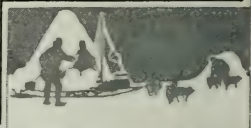
S.S. "STELLA POLARE"



S.S. "WINDWARD"



S.S. "ROOSEVELT"



SHIPS OF THE NANSEN, DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI,
JACKSON-HARMSWORTH, AND PEARY ARCTIC
EXPEDITIONS, ALL EQUIPPED WITH 'TABLOID'
MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and proved in every way most satisfactory.

“The few other drugs and preparations which were taken with the Expedition were only supplied for purposes of experiment, and can in no way be regarded as part of the medical equipment.”

Clement A. Markham

Dr. EDWARD WILSON who was in charge of some of the sledge journeys from the *Discovery*, reported:—

“*Discovery* ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

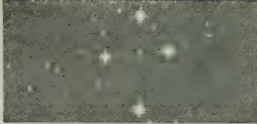
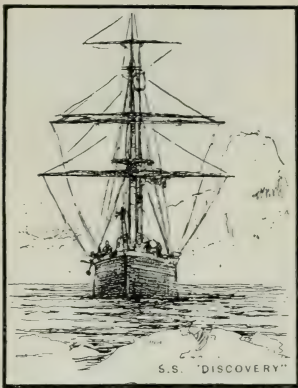
“Though there was but little serious illness on the *Discovery* during the recent Antarctic Expedition, the ‘Tabloid’ preparations and the cases were put to a fairly rigorous test, not only in the ship, but on the various sledge journeys that were undertaken, during which they experienced temperatures as low as 68° below zero, and much rough handling, without any loss in efficiency and usefulness. Certain of the ‘Tabloid’ Ophthalmics were freely used for snow blindness, and were found to be most convenient.”

Edward A. Wilson

It will be remembered that Dr. Wilson accompanied Captain Scott in the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910, and perished with his leader during the tragic return journey from the South Pole in 1912.

To the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, covering a period of nearly two years, and comprising two separate voyages of the *Scotia*, belongs the distinction of having attained the latitude of 74° 1' S. The entire medical equipment of the Expedition was supplied by BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., and gave the utmost satisfaction, the Medical Officer of the *Scotia* reporting very favourably upon them.

In each instance the remaining contents of the medicine chests brought back were found to have retained their therapeutic activity, notwithstanding the rigor of the climate to which they had been subjected.



SHIPS OF THE NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1901, THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, 1907 AND 1910, ALL EQUIPPED WITH 'TABLOID' MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS

On his memorable voyage with the *Nimrod*, when he penetrated within ninety-seven miles of the South Pole, Sir ERNEST H. SHACKLETON took with him as his sole medical equipment 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests and Cases, and made the following report, showing the efficiency and stability of 'Tabloid' medicines under the trying and difficult conditions of Antarctic exploration:—

"The British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-9, was equipped with a very complete Medical Equipment contracted for solely by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and consisting of 'Soloid' and 'Tabloid' preparations, which are the only forms that can be conveniently carried and preserved under such conditions.

"All the 'Tabloid' products that remain are now in as good condition as when first handed over to my care two years ago.

Signed

BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907-9

ERNEST H. SHACKLETON,

Commander"

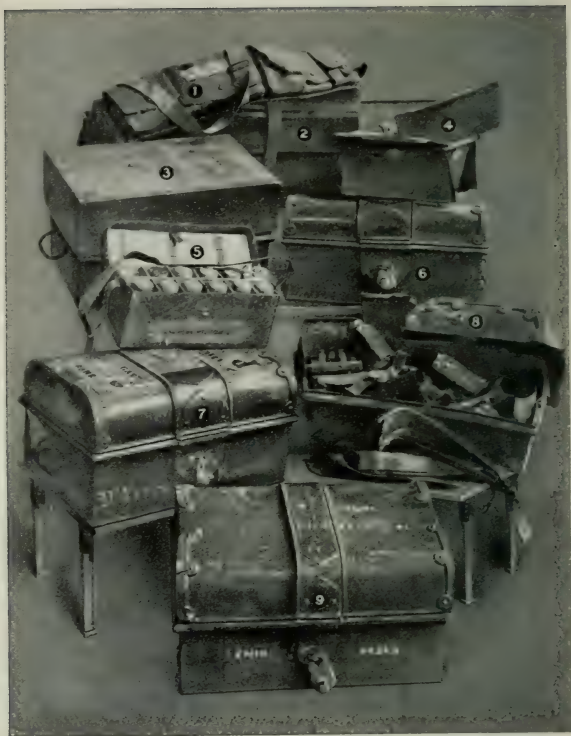
ERIC P. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Surgeon to the Expedition

IN AFRICA

THE way of the explorer and the pioneer has been made less perilous in their penetration into the heart of Africa, by the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments which have aided them in combating diseases met with in the interior of the Dark Continent. There were no roads, the climate was deadly, and everything had to be carried pack-fashion on the human head and shoulders. With 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments, a single porter could carry medical supplies sufficient for a regiment of men. By their aid the European explorer was enabled to traverse deadly swamp and fever-ridden forest in safety. Stanley records the difficulty in these words:—

"When I think [he said in one of his lectures] of the dreadful mortality of Capt. TUCKEY's Expedition in 1816, of



RELIC 'TABLOID' MEDICINE CASES—AFRICA

1—Medicine belt carried by Capt. Stairs throughout his Katanga Expedition. 2—The famous "Rear-Guard" medicine chest used during Sir H. M. Stanley's travels. 3—Extricated from the ruins after the Bandawe Mission House had been demolished by lightning; the contents that escaped damage were used for more than ten years afterwards. 4—Once the property of E. G. Glave. Supplied for a journey made concerning the great slave question of Central Africa.

5—Carried by Capt. Thomas Stevens on the expedition in East Africa to find Stanley. 6—Chest carried by Sir H. M. Stanley during the Emin Pasha Relief and other Expeditions. 7—Formerly the property of Dr. Percy Rendall, Principal Medical Officer, British Central Africa Administration. 8—Case carried by Frank Muxworthy, the famous African Caravan Leader, on three journeys through Uganda. 9—The last medicine chest supplied to Emin Pasha.

the NIGER Expedition in 1841, of the sufferings of BURTON and SPEKE, and of my own first two expeditions, I am amazed to find that much of the mortality and sickness was due to the crude way in which medicines were supplied to travellers. The very recollection causes me to shudder."

Speaking at a later date of his wish to ameliorate the miseries of African explorers, he continues:—

"How it was to be done I knew not; who was to do it I did not know. But I made the acquaintance of Messrs. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. As soon as I came in sight of their preparations and their works, I found the consummation of my secret wish. On my later expeditions I had all the medicines that were required for my black men, as well as my white men, beautifully prepared, and in most elegant fashion arranged in the smallest medicine chest it was ever my lot to carry into Africa."

The mention of Stanley recalls Emin Pasha, Gordon's Governor of Equatorial Africa. The last medicine chest supplied to him was Emin Pasha the product of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. In a pathetic report he writes:—

"I found the medicine chest you forwarded me fully stocked. I need not tell you that its very completeness made bound my heart. Articles like those could not be made but at the hand of the greatest artists in their own department. If any one relieved from intense pain pours out his blessings, they will come home to you.

"I should like to expatiate somewhat longer on the intrinsic value, but sickness preventing me to do so. I wish you to believe me,

Yours very faithfully," *D. Emin Pasha*

This chest was looted by the Arabs when Emin was massacred in 1892, and was recaptured by Baron Dhanis, Commandant of the Congo Free State troops, after the battle of Kasongo. It was subsequently stolen by natives, but afterwards recovered near Kenia, in the Aruwhimi Dwarf Country, and returned to Burroughs Wellcome & Co.



RELIC 'TABLOID' MEDICINE CASES—TRAVEL, ETC.

1—Harry de Windt's medical equipment, used on his travels in E. Siberia. 2—Chest taken by Ex-President Roosevelt on his shooting and hunting expedition in East Africa. 3—Chest carried by Lionel Declé on his three years' journey from the Cape to Uganda (6000 miles). 4—Mrs. Bishop (Miss Isabella Bird), in her book describing her extensive wanderings, highly commends this medicine case. 5—The medical equipment carried by Mrs. French Sheldon, F.R.G.S., on

her adventurous expedition throughout the entire Congo Free State. 6—Duplicate of medicine chest taken by Sven Hedin on his unique journey beyond the Himalayas into the heart of Tibet. 7—Case carried by R. L. Jefferson, F.R.G.S., on his famous bicycle ride to Khiva. 8—Pocket-case carried by J. E. Budgett Meakin. 9—Medicine chest carried by Julius Price, of the *Illustrated London News*, for over 30,000 miles through various climes.

Another famous chest, the "Rear-Guard" 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest, remained in the swampy forest regions of the Aruwhimi for nearly four years, and more than once was actually submerged in the river. The remaining contents were tested by the official analyst of the *Lancet* (London, Eng.), when it was brought back to England, and the 'Tabloid' medicaments declared to have perfectly preserved their efficiency.

The tale might be continued. It is the history, practically, of the medical equipments of every punitive expedition and of every explorer for nearly 30 years. A single extract must suffice. It is from the report of the Special War Correspondent of the *Lancet* (London, Eng.), a veteran of many campaigns:—

"It affords me infinite satisfaction to state that I have myself for some years dispensed, and have also seen administered by medical officers of both Naval and Military Services, Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s

'Tabloid' preparations during the Sudan, ^{Many} Ashanti, Benin and recent South African ^{campaigns} Campaigns. I cannot refrain from expressing my opinions as to their distinct and marked superiority over the medicinal preparations of former days. They are far more portable, very acceptable so far as the palate is concerned, far less liable to absorb damp on service during rapid changes of climate, are always found exact as to their dose-weight, and, what is of far more importance, retain their efficiency much longer than any other medicinal products I know of. The firm of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are deservedly to be congratulated upon the marked scientific advance they have made in pharmaceutical reform."

If, to-day, the savagery of all the welter of humanity that still hides in the darkness of darkest Africa, is receding—ever so slowly—before the march of Science, something is surely due to the 'Tabloid' weapons of precision with which disease and death have been fought.

The real
problem
of Africa

IN TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

THE true traveller is born. The call of the beyond is in his blood. It may be merely the chafing of the restless spirit for a strange sky and a wider horizon; or the deeper longing of the reflective mind for something "over the hills and far away." Discontent

The born
traveller

has made travellers of some, desire for fame of others. In all, the result is action. Of one—a man of imagination and of magnetic qualities—Lord Morley has finely said, he was "a man with pity in him, with a sense of justice in him, with good-temper in him. . . . He raised no ill-will anywhere." Dr. Sven Hedin, of whom these words were spoken, for two long years wandered about the wildernesses of Tibet, tracing the "Mighty Mountain Palisade" of the trans-Himalaya and exploring the "Roof of the World."

The "Roof
of the
World"

His constant companion was a 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest, which stood him in good stead in illness and hardship, and even in the primrose paths of diplomacy. At Shigatse he made it his offering of friendship to the Tashi-Lama. We are indebted to Messrs. Macmillan, Dr. Sven Hedin's publishers, for permission to quote his account of the incident:—

"When we had conversed for two hours I made a move to leave him, but the Tashi-Lama pushed me back on to the chair and said, 'No, stay a little longer.' Now was the time to present my offering. The elegant English medicine chest was taken out of its silk cloth, opened and exhibited, and excited his great admiration and lively interest; everything must be explained to him. The hypodermic syringe in its tasteful case, with all its belongings, especially delighted him. Two monks of the medical faculty were sent for several days running to write down in Tibetan the contents of the various 'Tabloid' boxes and the use of the medicines."

Such picturesque incidents do not stand alone in the annals of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The U.S.A.

Mission to Abyssinia in 1903—the first American expedition to that Empire—found their ‘Tabloid’ Medicine Chest “a highly valued resource in time of trouble. It was In Abyssinia carried on the back of a faithful domestic, rejoicing in a name which, being translated, means ‘Slave of the Holy Trinity’”—reports a member of the Commission.

Again, Professor Garner, who studied at close quarters the habits of gorillas in the forests of the Gabuns, speaks affectionately of “my little ‘Tabloid’ Medicine Chest” as “a treasure more sacred than my rifle.”

Ex-President Roosevelt, on his African expedition, took with him the ‘Tabloid’ Medical and Photographic Equipment, of which the medical officer of the expedition reports: “I wish to inform you that Some travellers of distinction the equipment was most satisfactory in every way. The ‘Tabloid’ and ‘Soloid’ products, in addition to being convenient and compact, are extremely accurate and reliable. In this expedition the equipment never failed us, and is the most practicable it has been my pleasure to see or use.” Many other travellers of distinction, including Glave, Muxworthy, Rendall, Captain Stairs, W. S. Caine, Mrs. Bishop (Miss Isabella Bird), and Mrs. French Sheldon, have been equipped with ‘Tabloid’ Medicine Cases, and have reported favourably on their portability and reliability.

IN WARFARE

To Military Expeditions, ‘Tabloid’ Medical Equipments are as indispensable as the emergency ration. Their compression, compactness and convenience meet the first requirements of successful transport. In addition, they possess such advantages as purity, reliability and accuracy of dosage.



RELIC 'TABLOID' MEDICINE CASES—WARFARE

1—One of the medicine belts used during the Spanish-American War. 2—One of the medicine chests used in the Ashanti Campaign, 1895-6. 3—G. W. Steevens carried this equipment through many campaigns and journeys. 4—A relic of many battles and sieges, formerly the property of W. Maxwell, war correspondent. 5—Cases of this design were used by British Colonial contingents during the South African War. 6—Part of the medical equipment of Greece during the war with Turkey, 1897. 7—Duplicate of the medical equipment of Bennet Burleigh,

war correspondent. 8—The portable medical supply used on the Dongola Expedition. 9—A duplicate of the equipment used during the Anglo-Egyptian campaign in the Sudan. 10—A specially-designed case carried by the C.I.V. in the South African War. 11—A specially-designed chest, part of the medical equipment entirely supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for the Hospital Ship "Maine." 12—Pocket medicine case carried by Gen. Viljoen throughout the South African War. 13—Medicine belt used during the Benin Campaign.

The human factor in warfare requires, for efficiency, first to be fed, next to have its hurts and ailments tended. It is a well-known axiom of military operations that disease kills more men than do the bullets of the enemy. Many of the horrors of the Crimean War might have been averted had 'Tabloid' medicaments been available.

The human
factor and
'Tabloid'
First-Aid

For more than a generation past, 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments have been used in every campaign of note. It is, therefore, impossible to deal with them in detail. During the war between the United States of America and Spain the utility of 'Tabloid' Outfits was tested and confirmed both in Cuba and the Philippines. In the campaigns of Kitchener, from Omdurman to South Africa, they have played a prominent part; as also in the Civil War in China.

In these days, no war seems to be complete without its war correspondents—than whom no keener judges of kit and equipment exist. The list of eminent journalists who have carried 'Tabloid' Cases includes among other world-famous names, those of Bennet Burleigh, Frederick Villiers, René Bull, Julius Price and William Maxwell, the late G. W. Steevens, and a host of others. Of her husband's 'Tabloid' Outfit Mrs. Steevens reports:—

“He took it everywhere with him—to the Græco-Turk War, twice to the Soudan, India and lastly (well replenished by you) to South Africa.”

IN AVIATION

“FLYING resolves itself into a series of unforeseen incidents. It is then that we must command our nerves to avoid *un drame*,” writes one of the greatest aeronauts of the day. “Even the least stirring of the air grips the machine and rolls it gently from side to side, while the stopping of the motor gives an acute if momentary pang of despair.” Lost in the clouds, fog-bound, tempest-tossed, compelled in his huge kite to



SOME WELL-KNOWN AVIATORS WHO CARRY
'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

1—Védérines

2—Daucourt

3—Blériot

rush onwards through the obscure in order to preserve equilibrium and remain aloft—not knowing when he emerges whether he will find himself above the plain-lands, the streets or the sea—the instant emergency constantly confronts him, far, possibly, from any hope of human aid. The margin of safety to life and limb must be increased, not only by improving the powers of the machine, but by the provision of the essentials of treatment in its most readily accessible form—compact, reliable, and practically featherweight. The airman who ventures aloft without ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid is foolhardy.

Perils of
the air

Increase
the margin
of safety

The first airman to deliver letters by aeroplane (Paris-Madrid) was Védérines. In crossing the Pyrenees, Védérines had to rise to a height of over 6000 feet (2000 metres) in order to surmount the pass of Somosierra. During this flight he was attacked by an eagle.

The first
airman to
deliver letters

In India, Pécquet (February 18, 1911) carried a whole mail of 6000 letters and postcards from Allahabad across the Jumna to Naini. Pécquet and Keith-Davies will be remembered as the first airmen to fly in India. Of ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid, Pécquet reports:—

Aviation
in India

“J’ai toujours emporté avec moi l’équipement Premier-Secours ‘Tabloid,’ et puis vous confirmer qu’il m’a toujours été de très grande utilité aux petits accidents que j’ai eus.”

H. Pécquet

Mails have also been carried in England by Hamel and Hubert (between Hendon and Windsor), and in America by Earle Ovington. ‘Tabloid’ First-Aid Equipments were used on all these journeys. Earle Ovington, under the personal direction of Postmaster-General Hitchcock, carried the first U.S.A. Government Aerial Post.

British and
American
Aerial Posts

1



2



3



SOME WELL-KNOWN AVIATORS WHO CARRY
'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

1—Hamel

2—Farman

3—Grahame-White

The ambition to fly from Paris to Cairo has seized more than one aviator. One of the most daring flights ever attempted was that by M. Daucourt, who, with his passenger, M. Roux, made a gallant attempt to succeed, but was unfortunately defeated by adverse circumstances. In order to avoid the prohibited zones in Germany, they flew first to Schaffhausen, in the North of Switzerland, then along the course of the Danube, where for a stretch of about 70 miles it would have been impossible for them to land in case of a breakdown. Whilst awaiting their arrival at Constantinople, Nouri Bey, a Turkish Government Army aviator, made several flights in order to meet them and welcome them into the city. On their passage through Asia they flew over the Taurus Mountains at a height of 1,300 feet. Over Palestine they again found landing would be an impossibility, owing to the rocky country. MM. Daucourt and Roux, and Nouri Bey, carried 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid, and reports have been received from them speaking very highly of the cases supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

From Paris
to Cairo

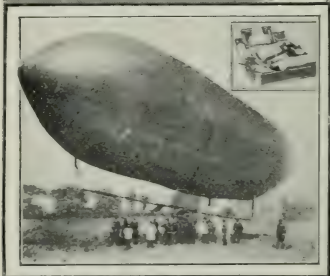
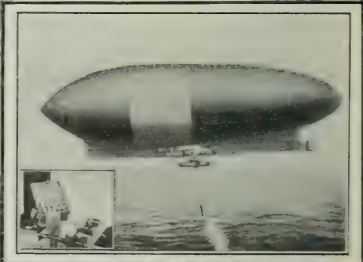
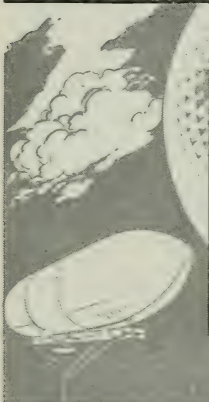
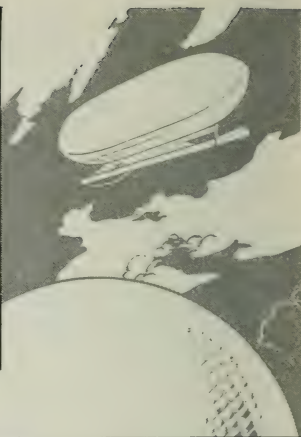
Védrines, the famous French airman, also a user of 'Tabloid' First-Aid, next essayed a similar flight, and succeeded in his task.

Prominent among other aviators who have carried 'Tabloid' First-Aid Equipments during their flights are Blériot—first to fly across the English Channel; Beaumont (Lieut. J. Conneau), winner of the \$50,000 prize given by the *Daily Mail* for the circuit flight around Great Britain; Grahame-White,

winner of the Gordon-Bennett Cup, 1910, and the first British volunteer

Prominent
aviators

airman to fly across the English Channel; Ely, who flew across San Francisco Harbour, landing like a bird on the deck of the cruiser "Pennsylvania" and flying back to land. Weymann, who won the Gordon-Bennett Cup for America in 1911; Voisin, Sopwith, Wellman, Hubert Latham and very many others, from whom reports have been received.



BALLOON AND AIRSHIPS FITTED WITH
'TABLOID' MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS

- 1—Andree's Polar Balloon 2—Wellman's Airship "America"
3—Willows' Airship

HYPODERMIC POCKET-CASES

'TABLOID' BRAND

[B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

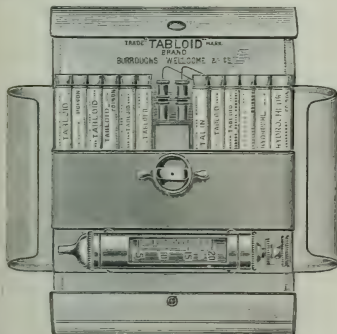
The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'TABLOID' Hypodermic Pocket-Cases provide complete armamentaria for hypodermic work. The whole object of hypodermic medication is to administer drugs in full physiological dosage by the shortest route. It is, therefore, *par excellence*, the method for emergency purposes. For the same reasons it follows that the highest accuracy of dosage, combined with the utmost purity of the drug administered, is essential. 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products possess all these qualities and are compact, convenient to use, and free from the disadvantages of stock solutions, which may undergo rapid changes and become septic and irritating. They retain their strength, and remain unaltered for many years in any climate. A full equipment of hypodermic drugs, together with syringe and needles, may, by means of the 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Outfit, easily be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

For the
waistcoat
pocket

Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Cases are issued in gold, silver, gun-metal, nickel-plated metal, or aluminium, and in a great variety of plain and fancy leathers. Each contains a B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Syringe with needles, and from five to fifteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic products, etc.

NO. 3. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE



In Cowhide, Pigskin, Crocodile, Morocco, Sea and other fine leathers. Fitted with twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe and two regular steel needles.

NO. 3. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

NO. 7. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

With special detachable aseptic frame of novel design, and revolving



NO. 7. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC
'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in

rack (nickel-plated). Fitted with twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with two regular steel needles, etc. This Case, after the removal of the tubes of Hypodermic products, may be sterilised with ease. In Aluminium, or in Solid Silver.

NO. 10. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

This Case is a model of compact completeness. It is made of Nickel-plated Metal, each edge and corner being smoothly rounded. It contains a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with

detachable nickel-plated finger-grip, and two regular steel needles enclosed in a protective tube.



NO. 10. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC
'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ in.

Each part of the syringe is separately held in a holdfast clip.

The tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, five in number, are carried in a hinged rack, which securely holds them when the case is closed, and which, when swung outwards, allows of the easy withdrawal of the desired tube. Complete with doeskin cover.

NO. 15. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

In Nickel-plated Metal, with doeskin cover. Measurements: $4 \times 3 \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Fitted with a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with two platino-iridium needles and one steel exploring needle, eight tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, two 'Vaporole' products (for hypodermic use), a stoppered phial, sterilising cup, forceps, etc. The syringe is held in a separable tray in which it may be sterilised.

In place of a spirit-lamp a tube of inflammable products is provided. One or more of these may be burned for sterilising the syringe or solution.

NO. 20. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Fitted with ten tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a small phial, glass-stoppered and capped, for ether, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (each part securely held in a separate clip), with two steel needles in a protective tube, finger-grip, etc. In Nickel-plated Metal, complete with doeskin cover.

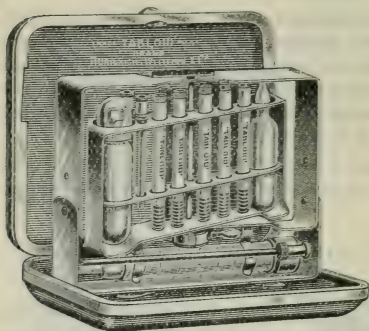


NO. 20. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE
Measurements: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

NO. 21. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements: $3\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with two steel needles, a small phial, glass-stoppered and capped, for sterilised water, capsule of ether, etc. In Morocco and other fine leathers.

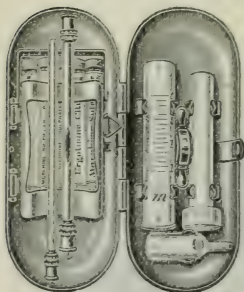
NO. 23. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE



In Aluminium or Solid Silver, with special detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame and revolving rack. Contents same as those of No. 21 Case, with the addition of a steel exploring needle. This Case, after the removal of the tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, may readily be sterilised.

NO. 23. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE
Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

NO. 40. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The Mussel Shell*)



A particularly efficient and convenient pocket-case. Its component parts are held securely in clips and rack. The spring catch, of improved design, is most effective in use, whereby maximum security is attained. It contains a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with detachable finger-grip, two regular steel needles, one exploring needle, and five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc. In Nickel-plated Metal, complete with doeskin cover.

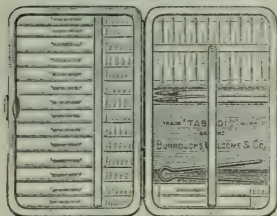
NO. 40. ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE
(*The Mussel Shell*) Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8} \times 1$ in.

NO. 45. QUININE INJECTION 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements: $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with an All-Metal Hypodermic Syringe, min. 20, with two steel needles, two $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, stoppered and capped, spirit-lamp, sterilising cup, sterilising tray, box for matches, etc., wind-shield, forceps, one tube 'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate, and three tubes 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Quinine Bihydrochloride. In Nickel-plated Metal, complete with doeskin cover.

HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES 'TABLOID' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

NO. 80. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The "British Army Regulation"*)



In Aluminium. Contains thirteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, ten tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, two camel-hair brushes, a pair of minute forceps, and a card giving a summary of the chief uses of the products. Being easily carried in the waistcoat-pocket, this Case is extremely well adapted for emergency use.

NO. 80. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The "British Army Regulation"*) Measurements: $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES 'TABLOID' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

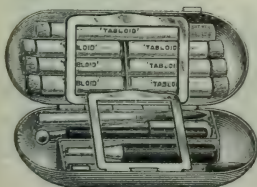
The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases are the most compact and complete equipments for ophthalmic work.

NO. 91. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

In Nickel-plated Metal. Measurements: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic products in nickel-plated rack, vulcanite rod, solution-dropper, mortar, pestle and two camel-hair brushes. Complete with doeskin cover.

NO. 92. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The Mussel Shell*)



In Nickel-plated Metal. Fitted with seven tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, mortar, pestle, vulcanite rod, solution-dropper and two camel-hair brushes. The shape and size of this Case make it specially suitable for carrying in the waistcoat-pocket. After removal of the contents, the Case can readily be sterilised. Complete with doeskin cover.

NO. 92. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (*The Mussel Shell*) Measurements: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

MEDICINE POCKET-CASES, 'TABLOID' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Medicine Pocket-Cases are compact equipments of pure, active drugs, divided into accurate doses, ready for administration. They enable practitioners to have For emergency always with them an equipment of reliable medicines specially suitable for emergency purposes. 'Tabloid' Pocket-Cases are a recognised essential in the equipment of physicians practising in country districts.

When weighing and measuring are impossible, and the carriage of liquids impracticable, the convenience and the extreme portability of 'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Cases, which enable the physician to dispense emergency medicines practically at the bedside, will be fully appreciated.

NO. 115. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

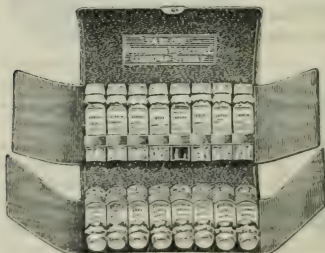


Contains ten $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials filled with 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. In Seal, Pigskin, Cowhide, Morocco and other fine leathers.

NO. 115. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements: $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

NO. 117. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



This Case, which is somewhat larger and more comprehensive than the No. 115 Case, contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. In Cowhide, Pigskin, Crocodile, Morocco and other fine leathers.

NO. 117. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

NO. 124. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



NO. 124. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in

Fitted with from sixteen to twenty-four tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products. In Seal, Crocodile, Morocco and other fine leathers. This Case was specially designed for conveniently carrying in the breast pocket, on ordinary occasions, a stock of medicines sufficient to combat a variety of contingencies.

NO. 125. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



NO. 125. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in

Specially fitted for emergency purposes with fourteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a removable tray containing an equipment of twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe and two regular steel needles. In Cowhide and other fine leathers.

NO. 126. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

With the exception that it contains a No. 3 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Case instead of the removable tray, this Case is the same as No. 125.

NO. 133. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

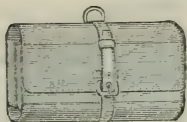


NO. 133. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in

An ideal pocket-case, which closes without straps or other external fastening. Metal body, covered with black Morocco or Cowhide. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., and wallet for papers.

NO. 137. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE



NO. 137. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE

In Cowhide or Pigskin. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted in a similar manner to No. 117 Case (*see page 84*), with sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.

NO. 139. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE

Similar to No. 137 Case, but fitted with feather-weight tubes. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. In Cowhide or Pigskin.

NO. 141. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

In Morocco leather. Measurements: $7\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Fitted with fifteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a compartment containing small boxes for the physician's use in distributing requisite medicaments. Design similar to No. 117 Case.

NO. 143. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE SADDLE-CASE

An ideal medicine saddle-case. Measurements: $8 \times 3 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. It is so designed that, when closed, neither dust nor rain can enter. Two metal rings firmly fixed to the back of this equipment allow of its easy attachment to a saddle. Fitted with sixteen phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products and a removable tray for instruments, etc. In Cowhide.

CYCLE, CARRIAGE AND MOTOR-CAR CASES
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT CHESTS, ETC.

'TABLOID' BRAND

[B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'TABLOID' Cycle, Carriage and Motor-Car Cases and Medical Equipment Chests contain 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co., minor surgical instruments and sundry emergency dressings. A great variety is prepared to meet the requirements of professional men in home practice, according to the extent and the special character of their particular requirements.

For
general
practi-
tioners

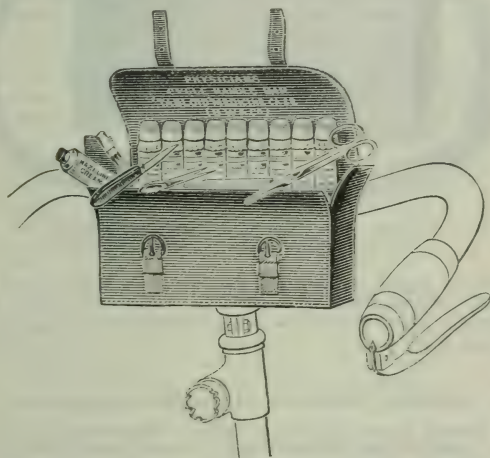
CYCLE, ETC., MEDICINE CASES, 'TABLOID' BRAND

—continued

'Tabloid' Medical Equipment Chests and Cases provide complete portable dispensaries for practitioners in distant stations, missionaries, explorers and expeditions of all kinds. For such purposes they are the only really satisfactory form of medical equipment, and have been universally adopted. In addition to full supplies of accurate doses of permanent and reliable products, these equipments contain minor surgical instruments and dressings.

For
travellers,
explorers,
expeditions,
missions,
etc.

NO. 200. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(*Physician's Cycle Handle-Bar*)



NO. 200. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (PHYSICIAN'S
CYCLE HANDLE-BAR)

In black enamelled Cowhide. Measurements: $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted complete with nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., minor surgical instruments and sundry emergency dressings. Weight, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

NO. 202. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE
(*Physician's Cycle Stay-Bar*)

In black enamelled Cowhide. Measurements: $10 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ in. Fitted complete with twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., minor surgical instruments and dressings. Similar in design to No. 200 Case.

NO. 206. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As carried by Mr. THOS. STEVENS)

A reduced facsimile of No. 208 Chest (*see below*). Measurements: $13\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ in. Made of dressed and varnished Raw-hide. Fitted with twelve $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc.

NO. 208. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST



NO. 208. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

Made of dressed and varnished Raw-hide; very light, portable and durable. Measurements: $15\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 9$ in. Fitted with fourteen 4 oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments, dressings, etc.

NO. 209. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Morocco leather, Cowhide or Pigskin. Measurements: $10 \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains nine 1 oz., twenty-four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and thirteen 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products; medicine measure, extra pockets, and loops for instruments; twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, etc.

NO. 211. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

A very neat and durable case, with contents arranged so as to be instantly available for use. Measurements: $11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains nine 1 oz., twenty-four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and twelve 2 dr. phials. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with two regular steel needles, etc. In Cowhide or Morocco leather.

NO. 216. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Cowhide or Morocco leather. Measurements: $10\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with nine 1 oz. and twenty-four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, loops for minor instruments, wallet for books, papers, etc.

NO. 219. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Morocco leather. Measurements: $13\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Metal frame. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, ten 1 oz., twelve 6 dr., eight 4 dr. and ten 2 dr. corked phials. The rows of phials are arranged to fall so as to show the labels. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with two regular steel needles, etc.

NO. 220. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Morocco leather or Cowhide. Measurements: $13\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ in. Phials arranged in tiers to display labels. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, twelve 1 oz., fourteen 6 dr., and sixteen 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, space and loops for instruments, etc. Similar in design to No. 221 Case.

NO. 221. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In *extra finish* Cowhide, Morocco or Crocodile, and in Pigskin. Measurements: $14 \times 6 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted in the same way as No. 220 Case, with the addition of nine 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and a glass-stoppered and capped ether bottle.

NO. 222. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Cowhide. Measurements: $13\frac{3}{4} \times 8 \times 6$ in. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, twelve 1 oz., fourteen 6 dr., sixteen 4 dr., and nine 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with two regular steel needles, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, loops and drawer for instruments, etc.

NO. 223. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Cowhide. Measurements: $15\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ in. An ideal case for the physician's carriage or motor-car. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, twelve 1 oz., fourteen 6 dr., sixteen 4 dr., and nine 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with two regular steel needles, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a glass-stoppered and capped ether bottle, loops for instruments, and space for bandages and dressings.

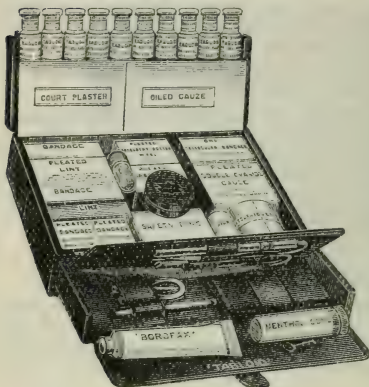
NO. 227. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In Cowhide or Pigskin. Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Made of two metal cups and frames covered with leather. Arranged to contain twenty $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr., twelve 1 dr. and fourteen $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Weight, about 2 lb. 6 oz.

NO. 229. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

This case is conveniently shaped for packing in trunk, kit-bag or suit case. Its rounded corners prevent injury to adjacent articles. Measurements: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Made of two metal cups and frames covered with Cowhide. Arranged to hold forty 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Weight, about 4 lb. 13 oz.

NO. 230. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE



NO. 230. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

A Morocco leather or Cowhide case, which, when closed, measures $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with ten phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, and emergency dressings. Conveniently shaped for packing in trunk or bag. This case provides a remarkably compact and satisfactory outfit of emergency drugs, instruments and dressings, and will be found of particular utility when the practitioner is working at some distance.

NO. 231. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

(As suggested by Sir W. MOORE)



NO. 231. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In black japanned Metal. Measurements: $11 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in. Contains four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials, fifteen 1 oz. phials, and one 4 oz. bottle; minor surgical instruments and dressings. Complete with 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., as recommended in Sir W. MOORE's *Manual of Family Medicine for India*. Weight, about 6 lb. 14 oz.

NO. 232. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

(Physician's Emergency Case)

In Cowhide. Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The contents of this equipment are chosen with a view to emergencies which may arise in general or obstetric practice. It



contains a 1 oz. bottle of 'Ernutin,' two tubes of 'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform, apparatus and materials for intravenous injection, stomach tube, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, eight 'Vaporole' Hypodermic products, a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe with two steel needles, and five tubes of 'Tabloid'

NO. 232. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (Physician's Emergency Case)

Hypodermic products, in nickel-plated hypodermic case with doeskin cover, 'Borofax,' 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate, medicine measure, etc. Weight about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

NO. 233. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

In aluminised Metal. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains one $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. stoppered bottle, six $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials, seven medium-sized tubes and five small tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

NO. 700. 'TABLOID' BRAND EMERGENCY BELT

Measurements: $43 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in., with buckles and shoulder straps; seven rainproof pouches, fitted as follows: Aluminium case of surgical instruments; aluminium case containing Hypodermic Syringe and 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products; twenty-three featherweight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products; combined mortar and medicine cup, emergency dressings, etc.

NO. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to the late Sir H. M. STANLEY, EMIN PASHA. Military Expeditions, Missionaries, etc.)

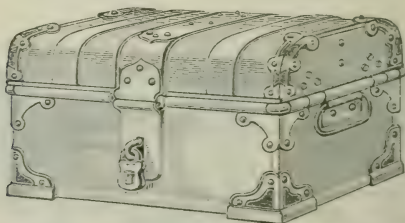


NO. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

In japanned sheet-steel. Measurements: $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Weight, about 40 lb. Contains six 5 oz. and thirty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co. in movable teak-wood tray. The lid holds supplies of 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, minor surgical instruments and other accessories.

NO. 251. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

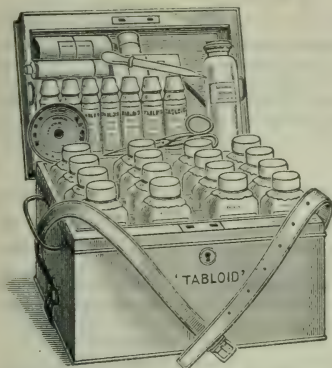
(As supplied to the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar, the National Antarctic, the British Antarctic, and other expeditions)



NO. 251. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

In Aluminium. Measurements: $15 \times 10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Weight, about 27 lb. Contains forty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. feather-weight bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co. In other respects the fitting is the same as No. 250 Chest. The ideal expeditionary chest when lightness and completeness are essential.

NO. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST (*The Indian*)



In japped Metal. Measurements: $9 \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains sixteen $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles, and seven 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments and tray carrying sundry dressings, etc. Weight, about 12 lb. As carried by the late G. W. Steevens, the war correspondent.

NO. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST (*The Indian*)

NO. 256. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to the DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S POLAR EXPEDITION)

In Aluminium. Measurements: $10\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$ in. Fitted with eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. feather-weight bottles and tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and a tray containing minor dressings and sundries.

A similar chest is supplied in black japped metal, and is known as No. 255 Chest. The contents are the same as No. 256 Chest, with the exception that the 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products are in glass-stoppered bottles.

NO. 258. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (*The Settler's*)



In black japped Metal. Measurements: $8\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains twelve $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Hazeline' Cream, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, adhesive plaster and other accessories. A very compact and useful case, adapted for settlers' or planters' use, and for stations, farms or camps in outlying districts.

NO. 258. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (*The Settler's*)

NO. 260. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (The Safari)

In black japanned Metal, with canvas cover and straps. Measurements: $9\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$ in. A portable equipment providing in small compass a comprehensive selection of medicaments, dressings, etc. Contains twelve $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and five $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, minor surgical instruments, a 2 oz. vulcanite wound syringe, a B. W. & Co. All-Metal Hypodermic Syringe, min. 20, a supply of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Borofax,' adhesive plaster, etc., etc.

NO. 360. 'TABLOID' BRAND TUBERCULIN DILUTION CASE

In aluminised Metal. Measurements: $8\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. For the preparation of dilutions from undiluted tuberculins. Contains a glass pipette graduated in hundredths of a c.c. from 0.01 c.c. to 0.1 c.c., and also at 1 c.c.; one 1 c.c. and six graduated 10 c.c. glass bottles, rubber-corked and with sanded fronts on which to write strengths of dilutions; a 4 oz. rubber-corked bottle for saline solution; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottle for antiseptic; a 1 oz. packet of 'Tabloid' Absorbent Cotton, and a supply of 'Soloid' Hexamethylenetetramine products, one or more of which can be burned to provide a flame for sterilising purposes.

NO. 603. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

Measurements: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Fitted with five oval bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products: Cascara Sagrada, gr. 2; Phenacetin Compound; Potassium Chlorate and Borax; Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 2; and Soda-Mint; also one bottle of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 6 (*perfumed*).

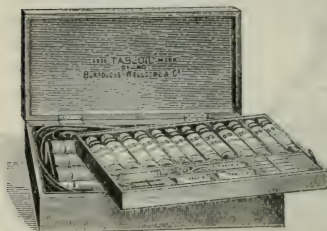
In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal.

ANTIDOTE CASE, 'TABLOID' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

Special Design, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

A compact equipment, containing apparatus and drugs ready for immediate use in the treatment of poisoning.

NO. 300. 'TABLOID' BRAND ANTIDOTE CASE



No. 300. 'TABLOID' BRAND ANTIDOTE CASE

Measurements: $12 \times 6\frac{1}{8} \times 3$ in. Fitted with stomach syphon-tube, catheter, a B. W. & Co. Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, two needles, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite, toxicological chart, eighteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials and three tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand antidotes, etc., etc. In Polished Mahogany.

ANALYSIS CASES, 'SOLOID' BRAND

[B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'SOLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

NO. 500. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE

This convenient hand-case supplies the apparatus, reagents, etc., necessary for examining samples of drinking-water at the source of supply, and for drawing up the usual reports concerning the suitability of the water for domestic purposes.

Analysis
at source

In non-warping, seasoned wood with mahogany finish. Measurements: $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains a nickel evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod, spirit-lamp, 100 c.c. and other graduated cylinders, capsules of 'Soloid' Brand Nessler's Solution, 'Soloid' Brand products of Meta-phenylene-diamine Sulphate, Potassium Chromate, Potassium Ferrocyanide, Potassium Permanganate, Silver Nitrate, Soap, Sodium Acid Sulphate, Zinc Dust, etc.

In case of breakage, the whole or any single piece of the apparatus may be obtained separately. The supply of 'Soloid' reagents may be renewed.



NO. 500. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE

NO. 502. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER AND SEWAGE ANALYSIS CASE

In non-warping, seasoned wood with mahogany finish. Measurements: $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains a complete equipment specially adapted for examination of water and of sewage effluents. It is fitted with a supply of the necessary reagents and apparatus, including a special distillation outfit for the estimation of ammonia.

Full particulars of these and other examples sent on request

NO. 505. 'SOLOID' BRAND BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE

This case enables medical men to carry out examinations which formerly were usually submitted to laboratory workers. Owing to its small size and light weight it can readily be carried in the pocket to the patient's bedside, to obtain a blood specimen or throat swab. Measurements: $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in. Nickel-plated Metal easily rendered aseptic, with doeskin cover. Contents:—

Three stoppered bottles, containing:—

Methyl alcohol, dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$

Absolute alcohol, dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$

Distilled water, dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$

Rod-stoppered bottle of Canada balsam

Graduated pipette

Cover-glass forceps

Dissecting forceps

Twelve microscopic slides

Spirit-lamp

Glass funnel

Two watch-glasses

Packet of filter papers

Metal case of needles (straight No. 9)

Supply of blood-collecting pipettes

Fifty cover-slips

Glass rod for powdering microscopic stains, etc.

Sterile swab

One tube each of the following 'Soloid' stains:—

Eosin, Methyl Violet, Fuchsin.

Romanowsky Stain, Eosin-

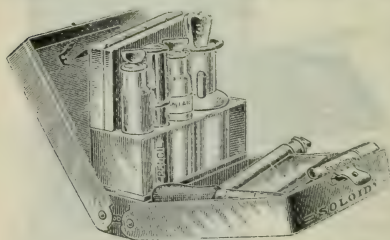
Methylene Blue, Methylene

Blue, Hæmalum, Toison

Blood Fluid.

NO. 506. 'SOLOID' BRAND BLOOD TEST CASE

Contains 'Soloid' Brand Romanowsky Microscopic Stain (Leishman's Powder), one 20 c.c. drop bottle containing distilled water, two 10 c.c.



NO. 506. 'SOLOID' BRAND BLOOD TEST CASE

Measurements $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in

glass-stoppered and capped phials of methyl alcohol, 1 c.c. pipette, grease crayon, hæmoglobinometer scale, absorbent papers for use with scale, glass rod, camel-hair brush, vaseline, and a vest pocket-case containing six microscopic slides and a Hagedorn needle in carbolised alcohol. The Hage-

dorn needle and microscopic slides are in a separate box which may, if separately required, be carried in the vest pocket. In Nickel-plated Metal, with doeskin cover.

NO. 510. 'SOLOID' BRAND URINE TEST CASE

The clinical importance of urine analysis is fully recognised. This case provides, in a most compact and convenient form,

the requirements for making an examination of urine at the bedside. Owing to their purity and accuracy, the 'Soloid' Brand products contained in this case provide reliable test solutions without any weighing whatever being necessitated.

In nickel-plated metal, which is easily rendered aseptic. Measurements: $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. It contains a complete set of materials for making an examination of urine, both qualitative and quantitative, for albumin, sugar, etc. The outfit includes a urinometer in nickel-plated case, Esbach's albuminimeter, a graduated measure, pipette, test-tubes and stand, test-papers, spirit-lamp, analysis charts, and a good supply of 'Soloid' reagents, including Fehling's Test, Indigo Test, Picric Acid, Potassium Ferrocyanide and Citric Acid. Each portion of the apparatus can also be obtained separately. Complete with doeskin cover.

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

FOR AUTOMOBILISTS, AVIATORS, AERONAUTS, YACHTSMEN, SPORTSMEN, TRAVELLERS, TOURISTS, ETC.

[B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

These equipments provide compact, complete outfits of emergency medicines, dressings and first-aid accessories. Portable and convenient, they comprise ideal outfits for motorists, cyclists, aviators, aeronauts, yachtsmen and explorers.

NO. 702. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID



NO. 702. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Leather. Measurements: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as 'Sinelling Salts,' 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., etc.

NO. 706. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

(The Aviator's)

Measurements: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandage, Boric gauze, Carron oil (solidified), 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," adhesive plaster, court plaster, jaconet, pins, a card of contents, etc. In Aluminium.

As carried by the most famous aviators, including Bleriot, Beaumont, Védérines, etc.

NO. 707. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID



In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal. Measurements: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Contains seven tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, castor oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc., etc.

No. 707. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

NO. 708. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID *(The Nurse's)*

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal. Measurements: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc., and two tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. With webbing strap for attaching to waist-belt or cycle.

No. 708. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID
(The Nurse's)

NO. 709. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID
(The Boy Scout's)

In Rex Red or Royal Blue Enamelled Metal. Measurements: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, plaster, protective skin, camel-hair brush and pins. With webbing strap for attaching to belt or cycle.

NO. 710. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

Measurements: $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandage, 'Tabloid' Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), adhesive plaster, court plaster, camel-hair brush and pins. In Scarlet Enamelled Metal.



NO. 710. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

NO. 715. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised or Black Japanned Metal.



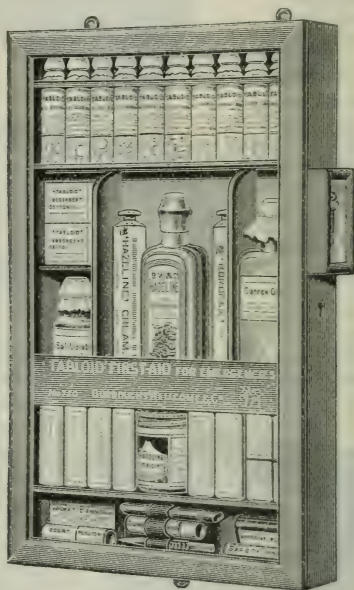
NO. 715. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

Measurements: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts," 'Borofax,' sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), castor oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc.

NO. 730. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

(Wall-case for Offices, Theatres, Assembly Halls, etc.)

Measurements: $16\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Borofax,' Carron oil, sal volatile, 'Hazeline,' 'Hazeline' Cream, "'Hazeline' Snow," 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as



NO. 730. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

"Smelling Salts," jaconet, adhesive plaster, court plaster, scissors, dressing forceps, camel-hair brushes, safety-pins, and ten phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Mahogany, with glass front

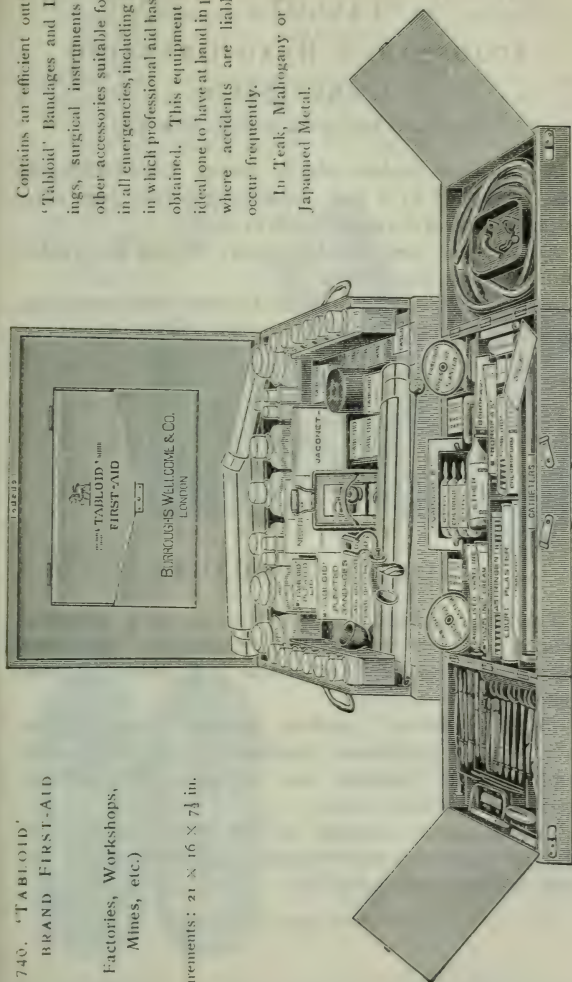
NO. 740. 'TABLOID'
BRAND FIRST-AID

(For Factories, Workshops,
Mines, etc.)

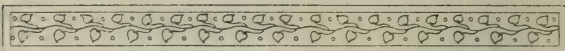
Measurements: 21 × 16 × 7½ in.

Contains an efficient outfit of 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, surgical instruments and other accessories suitable for use in all emergencies, including those in which professional aid has been obtained. This equipment is an ideal one to have at hand in places where accidents are liable to occur frequently.

In Teak, Mahogany or Black Japanned Metal.



No. 740. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

ADJUSTABLE HEAD-DRESSING COMPRESSED

(Originated and introduced by B. W. & Co.)

A cap-like device which makes head-bandaging easy. Applied in a few seconds, it gets a grip, stays in position, and is comfortable to wear.

A real time and trouble saver, it can be washed and sterilised repeatedly.

As a head-dress for surgeons to wear when operating, especially in hot climates, it is ideal. In two varieties.

(See page 112)



TRADE MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND

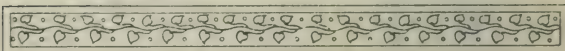
IODINE TINCTURE

Tincture of Iodine is well known as a powerful, penetrating, yet comparatively harmless, antiseptic. But it must be fresh, otherwise it is liable to cause irritation.

The 'VAPOROLE' product presents pure tincture in a state of permanent freshness, ready for prompt application to wounds, raw surfaces, etc., and for sterilising operation areas.

Two sizes are issued: in containers of min. 20 (packed in a transparent paper envelope), and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; both are perfectly portable.

(See page 194)



SOME CHARACTERISTIC

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' AND 'SOLOID' TRADE MARK BRAND CASES

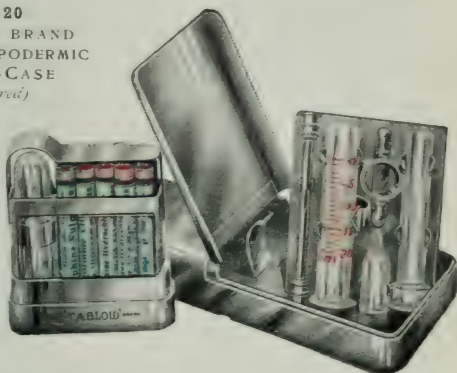
**For Hypodermic, Ophthalmic, Analytical,
Bacteriological, First-Aid and Medical
use generally.**

(On these four pages are presented facsimile reproductions in natural colours of some characteristic 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Equipments selected from those described on the preceding pages, where will be found full details of contents, etc.)

NO. 20
'TABLOID' BRAND
ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC
POCKET-CASE
(Registered)

The Ideal
Pocket
Hypodermic
Equipment for
the Physician

In Nickel-
plated Metal
with
doeskin
cover



No. 20 Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case
Measurements $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

For full details, see Section on "Modern Medical Equipments"

NO. 40
ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC
'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE
(The Mussel Shell)
(Registered)



No. 40 Aseptic Hypodermic
'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case
(Mussel Shell)
Measurements $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ in.

This convenient pocket-case is fitted with a B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with detachable finger-grip, two regular steel needles, one exploring needle, five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc.

In Nickel-plated Metal, with doeskin cover

*For full details, see Section on
"Modern Medical Equipments"*

NO. 91 ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND
POCKET-CASE (*Registered*)

Fitted with a supply of
'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthal-
mic products, vulcanite rod,
solution dropper, mortar, pestle
and two camel-hair brushes.

If the contents be removed,
the case may readily be
sterilised.

In Nickel-plated Metal, with
doeskin cover



No. 91. Aseptic Ophthalmic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

Measurements: $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

For full details, see Section on "Modern Medical Equipments"

NO. 141 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



A comprehensive case
for the pocket.

Fitted with fifteen
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. phials of 'Tabloid'
Brand products, and
small boxes for distribu-
tion of contents.

In Morocco Leather

No. 141. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case

Measurements: $7\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 in.

For full details, see Section on "Modern Medical Equipments"

NO. 216 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

(Registered)

An efficient case, fitted with nine 1-oz. and twenty-four $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, wallet for minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc.

In Cowhide or
Morocco Leather



No. 216 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case, Cowhide,
Measurements: $6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ in.

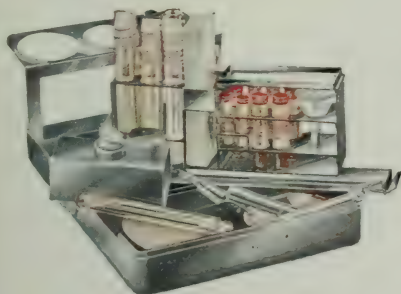
For full details, see Section on "Modern Medical Equipments"

NO. 505 'SOLOID' BRAND BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE

(Registered)

This complete case enables medical men to carry out examinations that formerly were usually submitted to laboratory workers. It is easily rendered aseptic.

In Nickel-plated Metal,
with doeskin cover



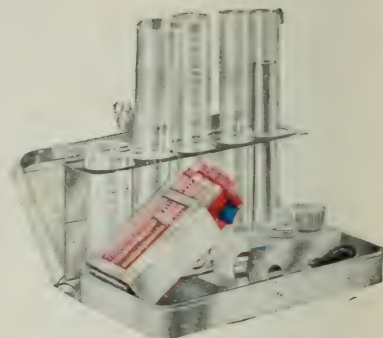
No. 505 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case
Measurements: $5 \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

For full details, see Section on "Modern Medical Equipments"

NO. 510 'SOLOID' BRAND URINE TEST CASE

(Registered)

This compact pocket-case contains the means of applying to urine qualitative and quantitative tests for albumin, sugar, etc. It is easily rendered aseptic.



In Nickel-plated Metal,
with doeskin cover

No. 510 'Soloide' Brand Urine Test Case
Measurements: $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

For full details, see Section on "Modern Medical Equipments"

NO. 723 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID (Registered)

A typical specimen of the efficiency and compactness that characterise
'Tabloid' First-Aid Equipments

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green
Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal

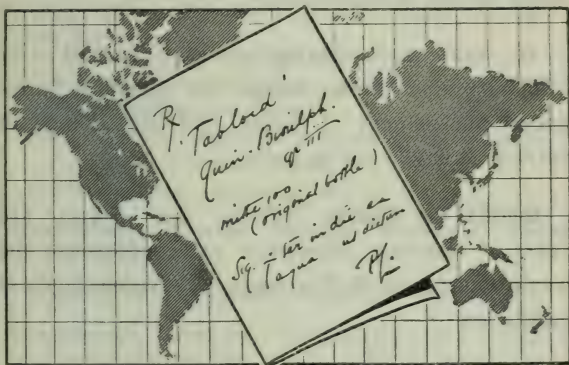


No. 723 'Tabloid' First-Aid Brewster Green Enamelled Metal
Measurements: 5 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

For full details, see Section on "Modern Medical Equipments"

B.W. & Co PRODUCTS
STANDARDISE DISPENSING
ALL OVER THE WORLD

No matter when or where the physician's prescriptions are dispensed—in the metropolis or in some country village, in any civilised land or in some pioneer pharmacy on the fringe of the desert, the



patient will receive medicaments of the same standard of activity, accuracy and dosage, so long as the products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are specified.

B. W. & Co. have Offices and Warehouses in every Continent, and Depots in every civilised community. Their products are stocked by, or are within the reach of, every pharmacist.

By prescribing B. W. & Co. products the physician safeguards his own reputation as well as his patient's welfare, and simplifies dispensing for the foreign pharmacist.

DANGEROUS ABBREVIATION

The words 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' should always be written in full to ensure the supply of genuine—B. W. & Co.—products.

When ordering a certain product an abbreviation may bring you what you do not want, and thereby cause serious disappointment.

To write any contraction of 'Tabloid' or 'Soloid,' when these brands are intended, introduces an element of doubt, and the chance of varying strength and activity.

Behind the brands 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' are years of research, experience and endeavour—the whole foundation of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s reputation.

When 'Tabloid'— — — or 'Soloid' — — — is written, in whatever part of the world the prescription is dispensed, the patient will receive the same genuine products of uniform strength and unvarying activity compounded with exceptional accuracy from ingredients of the highest standard of purity.

It is best and safest, therefore, to write the word in full, thus—

R Tabloid — — —

FORMULARY OF FINE PRODUCTS

ISSUED BY
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

The Products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are guaranteed by them under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.—Serial No. 3394

'Alaxa' Aromatic Liqueur of Cascara Sagrada DOSE
(*Trade Mark*)

An aromatic liqueur which presents the tonic laxative properties of cascara sagrada in a pleasant and acceptable form. One-half to two teaspoonfuls.

Each fluidrachm contains the equivalent of 24 minims of Fluidextract of Cascara Sagrada.

Bottles containing 4 Imperial fl. oz.

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vaporole' Brand
(*see page 194*)

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 95*)

Anæsthetics, Local (*see 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Anæsthetic Compounds, page 122*)

Antidote Case, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 94*)

'Aol,' a derivative of *Santalum album* (*see 'Tabloid' (Trade Mark) Brand products, page 153*)

Arylarsonates (*see 'Soamin,' page 142*)

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 96*)

Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand
(*see page 113*)

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine
(*Trade Mark*)

Restorative and stimulant. Possesses exceptional properties which distinguish it from ordinary beef wines.

Bottles containing 8 and 16 Imperial fl. oz.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Borofax' BRAND BORIC ACID OINTMENT
(Trade Mark)

An emollient, possessing antiseptic and sedative properties.
In collapsible tubes of two sizes.

'Brockedon' Products

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are the successors to, and sole proprietors of, the business of BROCKEDON, who, in 1842, ORIGINATED COMPRESSED MEDICINES in the shape of bi-convex discs—issued under the designation of COMPRESSED PILLS.

'Brockedon' Brand Compressed Pure Bi-carbonate of Soda
 " " " " " " " " Potass
 " " " " " " " " Chlorate " "

Carron Oil, Solidified

A protective dressing for burns and scalds, presented in a convenient form.
In collapsible tubes of two sizes.

Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand (see page 197)

CHESTS AND CASES (B. W. & Co.)

A comprehensive selection of chests and cases is prepared and issued under the 'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Brands, fitted with medicines for every variety of climate, and varying in size and contents, from the fully-equipped chests containing supplies sufficient for medical officers to expeditions, etc., down to the compact pocket-cases suited to the needs of the private practitioner.

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (see page 95)

Antidote Case, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page 94)

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand

Fitted with from four to eighteen containers of 'Soloid' Brand antiseptics.

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand (see page 96)

Blood Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand (see page 96)

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand (see pages 97-101)

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.)—continued

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages 79-82*)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages 84-94*)

Urine Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 97*)

Compound Menthol Snuff (B. W. & Co.) (*see page 130*)

Dental Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co. (*see page 120*)

DRESSINGS, SURGICALTRADE
MARK**'TABLOID' BRAND**

Pleated Compressed Dressings were originated and introduced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

The introduction of 'Tabloid' Pleated Compressed Bandages and Dressings marked an important advance in the preparation of surgical accessories. These bandages and dressings are made of materials of the finest quality, and are subjected to great pressure under which each becomes extremely compact and assumes a rectangular shape. After compression, each is automatically wrapped in an effective protective covering.

**Important
advance**

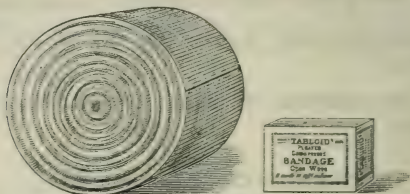
The superiority of 'Tabloid' Dressings over the ordinary variety is very marked, not only in convenience and compactness, but also in quality of materials. Notwithstanding the great saving in space thus effected by means of compression, 'Tabloid' Dressings are yet as easily unfolded as those in ordinary use. Other advantages are their freedom from contamination and their extreme compactness which enables them easily to be carried in the hand-bag, saddle- or cycle-case.

The illustration on *page 112*, representing an ordinary and a pleated bandage, graphically demonstrates the striking difference in their relative size, and renders apparent the consequent

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Dressings, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

economy in space effected by the use of 'Tabloid' Pleated Compressed Bandages and Dressings, while their flattened sides enable them, even bulk for bulk, to be packed still more closely and compactly than the old-fashioned rounded roller-bandage in common use.



Graphic representation of the relative bulk of an ordinary bandage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 yds. and a 'Tabloid' Bandage of the same length and width.

'Tabloid' Surgical Dressings are also issued *sterilised* in special impervious coverings. By means of these *sterilised* pleated bandages and dressings the latest requirements of modern surgical practice are adequately and conveniently provided for. They are remarkable for their evenness of medication.

'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings are issued in packages as follow:—

Absorbent Cotton between Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

In 2 ounce packets.

Adjustable Head Dressing (Compressed), 'Tabloid' Brand—

'Tabloid' Adjustable Head Dressing (*originated and introduced by B. W. & Co.*), is an ingenious device, which makes the troublesome roller-bandage a thing of the past, for use in head injuries. It consists essentially of a cap-like arrangement, split on one side, with the lower edge prolonged into a bandage which fixes the cap. It fits any head; can be applied in a few seconds; does not slip; and it adds to

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Dressings, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

the patient's comfort and appearance. For emergency, field or first-aid work, its superiority is overwhelming. Issued in two varieties. Each contains a pad of double cyanide gauze, an adjustable head bandage, a safety pin and directions slip.

Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Open Wove, 1 in. \times 6 yds.

„ „ 2½ in. \times 6 yds.

Flannel, 2½ in. \times 5 yds.

Triangular (Pictorial), in packets of 2 bandages.

Of special value in first-aid and other emergency work.

Carbolised Tow, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

In 2 ounce packets.

Cotton, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Absorbent, ¼ ounce, in packets of 4 (*not supplied sterilised*)

„ 1 and 2 ounce packets

Boric, 1 and 2 „ „

Double Cyanide, 3%, 1 and 2 „ „

Iodoform, 1 and 2 „ „

Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Absorbent, in packets of ½ in. \times 1 yd.

„ „ „ 1 in. \times 1 yd.

„ „ „ 2 in. \times 1 yd.

„ „ „ 1 in. \times 12 yds., *plain only*

„ „ „ 2 in. \times 12 yds. „ „

„ „ „ 3 yds.

Bismuth, in cartons of 6, *½ in. \times 1 yd., *sterilised only*

„ „ „ *1 in. \times 1 yd. „ „

„ „ „ *2 in. \times 1 yd. „ „

„ „ „ *3 in. \times 1 yd. „ „

„ in packets of 1 in. \times 6 yds., *plain only*

„ „ „ 2 in. \times 6 yds. „ „

„ „ „ 3 in. \times 6 yds. „ „

„ „ „ 1 in. \times 12 yds. „ „

„ „ „ 2 in. \times 12 yds. „ „

„ „ „ 3 in. \times 12 yds. „ „

„ „ „ 36 in. \times 3 yds., *plain*

„ „ „ 36 in. \times 3 yds., *sterilised*

* These Dressings are not Pleated Compressed

Dressings, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued**Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued**

Boric,	in packets of 3 yds.
Double Cyanide, 3%,	„ „ 3 yds.
Iodoform,	„ „ 1 yd.
„	„ „ 3 yds.
„	„ „ 1 in. × 6 yds.
Sal Alembroth, 1%,	„ „ 3 yds.

Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Plain,	1 and 2 ounce packets
Boric,	1 and 2 „ „
Carbolised, 1	„ „

Effervescent Medicinal Substances, 'Tabloid' Brand—

In the preparation of 'Tabloid' Effervescent products, only ingredients of exceptional purity are employed, and special methods are adopted to retain their effervescent properties. On account of their relatively small surface, the 'Tabloid' products are much less liable to deterioration than the ordinary granular preparations. Mixed with water they promptly render draughts of a refreshingly effervescent nature and accurate posology. (*See 'Tabloid' Brand Effervescent Products, page 163*)

TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'ELIXOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'ELIXOID' Brand Products are elegant and acceptable fluid preparations of important medicaments to which agreeable flavours have been imparted without in any degree diminishing their physiological activity.

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

„ **Ammonium Valerate**, in bottles of 8 Imperial fl. oz.—
Each fluidrachm contains Ammonium Valerate, gr. 2.

„ **Formates Compound**, in bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.—
Each fluid ounce contains: Calcium Formate, gr. 12;
Sodium Formate, gr. 6; and Magnesium Formate, gr. 6.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Elixoid' Brand Products—continued**'ELIXOID' BRAND—**

„ **Glycerophosphates**, in bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.—

Each fluid ounce contains: Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr. 4; Sodium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; Potassium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; and Magnesium Glycerophosphate, gr. 1.

„ **Mucin**, in bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.—

Each fluidrachm contains Mucin, in suspension, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

„ **Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine**, in bottles of 8 and 16 Imperial fl. oz.—

Each fluid ounce contains: Iron Phosphate, gr. 4; Quinine Phosphate, gr. $3\frac{1}{5}$; and Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

„ **Pine Tar Compound**, in bottles of 4 Imperial fl. oz.—

A pleasantly-flavoured preparation containing Tar, 'Pinol,' Terpin Hydrate, Wild Black Cherry, Tolu and Ipecac in a convenient and acceptable form.

Also various other preparations issued under the 'Elixoid' Brand

Emetine (Pure Alkaloid), 'Wellcome' Brand

The essential alkaloid of ipecac; not the mixture of alkaloids formerly known as emetine (*see also page 202*)

Emetine Hydrobromide, 'Wellcome' Brand

A stable salt of emetine for therapeutic use (*see also page 202*)

Emetine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand

A soluble salt of emetine (*see also page 202*)

TRADE MARK **'ENULE'** BRAND

RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES

The word '**ENULE**' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The '**ENULE**' Rectal Suppository possesses conspicuous advantages over those of the ordinary conical shape, which are difficult to introduce, and may even be expelled. '**Enule**' Suppositories are encased in sheaths of pure tinfoil, easily

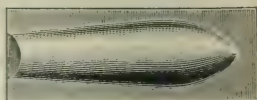
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories—continued

stripped off at the moment of using. They contain accurate doses of pure drugs, the active principles of which are evenly diffused throughout the mass, and they retain the full activity of the medicament for long periods of time.



'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppository
after removal of sheath.



'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppository
showing sheath of pure tinfoil.

This shape was originated by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

PROF. CASPARI, in his *Treatise on Pharmacy*, says:—

“The usual shape of rectal suppositories is that of a cone with a rounded apex, but the difficulty of readily introducing them into the rectum has led to the *designing of a new shape by H. S. Wellcome, of London*, the great advantages of which become apparent when it is remembered that the bulbous end is inserted into the rectum, and that, as soon as the greatest diameter has been passed, expulsion of the suppository is impossible by reason of the very contractile force of the sphincter muscle, which renders retention of the ordinary conical shape often so difficult.”

Expert
opinion

Each kind is issued in containers of one dozen (of one strength)

'ENULE' BRAND—**DIRECTION**

No.				
„ 26.	Belladonna Extract	gr. 1/4	...	As required
„ 27.	„ „	gr. 1/2	...	As required
„ 9.	Bismuth Subgallate	gr. 10	...	As required
„ 14.	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/2	...	As required
„ 30.	'Epinine,' 0.01 gm. [gr. 1/6]		...	As required
„ 25.	Gall and Opium ...	...	...	As required
	R Acidi Tannici ...	gr. 3		
	Ext. Opii ...	gr. 1/4		
„ *1.	Glycerin (Anhyd.), 95 %	Children's size		As required
„ *2.	„ „ „ „	Adults' size		As required
„ 5.	'Hazeline' Compound ...	...	...	As required
	Containing 'Hazeline,' Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide. (See also 'Hazeline' Suppositories)			
„ 28.	Lead and Opium	...	...	As required
	R Plumbi Acetatis ...	gr. 3		
	Pulv. Opii ...	gr. 1		

* Issued in screw-capped bottles, each enclosed in a metal box

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories—continued**'ENULE' BRAND—****DIRECTION**

No.				
„ 3.	Meat, Predigested	Children's size	As required	
„ 4.	„ „	Adults' size	As required	
	Containing gr. 8½ and gr. 15, respectively, of concentrated peptone from choice fresh beef.			
„ 6.	Milk, Predigested	Children's size	As required	
„ 7.	„ „	Adults' size	As required	
	Containing gr. 10 and gr. 18, respectively, of concentrated peptone from new milk.			
„ 16.	Morphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/4	...	As required
„ 17.	„ „	gr. 1/2	...	As required
„ 18.	„ „	gr. 1	...	As required
„ 29.	Morphine and Belladonna	...	...	As required
	℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi	...	gr. 1/4	
	Ext. Belladonnæ	...	gr. 1/2	
„ 20.	Opium Extract	...	gr. 1	...
„ 13.	Quassin, Amorphous	gr. 1/2	...	One on each
	The bitter principle of quassia wood,			of at least
	used in treatment for thread-			12 successive
	worms, especially in children.			nights
„ 8.	Quinine Bisulphate	...	gr. 5	...
	For use when it is inadvisable to give quinine by the mouth.			
„ 21.	Santonin	...	gr. 3	...
„ 23.	Soap Compound	...	...	...
	℞ Saponis Animalis	...	gr. 7	
	Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati	...	gr. 7	

Also other products issued under the 'Enule' Brand

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories must be stored in a cool and dry place.

TRADE
MARK

'EPININE' PRODUCTS

'Epinine' (3 : 4-dihydroxyphenylethylmethylaniline) is a synthetic hæmostatic, discovered by investigations in the laboratories of the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, London (Eng.). It possesses the characteristic sympatho-mimetic action of supra-renal extract. Compared with epinephrin, its pressor activity in the cat was found to be 1 : 10, while the rise of blood-pressure produced by 'Epinine' persists longer than that produced by a dose of epinephrin which raises the pressure to an equal maximum. In all other

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Epinine' Products—continued

respects, the action of 'Epinine' is similar to that of the natural supra-renal active principle.

The uses of 'Epinine' correspond in every respect to those of the natural extract—principally hæmostatic and styptic.

Being a synthetic preparation, forming crystalline salts, the chemical purity of 'Epinine' can be guaranteed, and its solutions may be sterilised by boiling in a hard glass or suitable metal vessel without undergoing decomposition. It should not be prescribed with alkalies.

'Epinine,' 1 in 100, in amber-coloured stoppered bottles containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

A supply of 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 0.23 gm., for preparing normal saline solution, is included with each bottle.

'Epicaine' (Trade Mark) ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride), presents special advantages.

In amber-coloured stoppered bottles containing 10 c.c.

Each c.c. contains 'Epinine,' 0.0003 gm. [gr. 1/216], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]; each min. 10 contains 'Epinine,' gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11.

(See also 'Enule' 'Epinine,' page 116; 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Epinine,' page 131; 'Tabloid' 'Epinine' Compound, page 163; 'Vaporole' 'Epicaine' and 'Vaporole' 'Epinine,' pages 192, 193)

Equipment Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 86*)

TRADE MARK **'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS**

The word 'ERNUTIN' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The characteristic effects of ergot on the uterus and blood-pressure are due to certain active principles, which have been isolated at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Herne Hill, London (Eng.). Many ergot preparations contain little or none of these principles, and give negative or even harmful results.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Ernutin' Brand Products—continued

'ERNUTIN' products present the active therapeutic principles of ergot—Ergotoxine, 'Tyramine' and 'Ergamine'—in stable solution and in a state of purity. Being prepared from active principles, the purity of which can be determined by chemical means, the necessity for physiological standardisation is removed.

'Ernutin' (Oral)—In 1, 4 and 16 fl. oz. DOSE
 amber-coloured bottles. 30 to 60 minims

'Ernutin' (for Hypodermic use) (see 'Vaporole'
 'Ernutin,' page 193)

For full particulars of the pharmacology and therapeutics of 'Ernutin' products, see special booklet.

Ether, in hermetically-sealed glass capsules, each containing min. 60.

Ethyl Chloride, U.S.P., 'Wellcome' Brand (see page 203)

'Eucalyptia,' pure oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*—
 (Trade Mark) Respiratory disinfectant and deodorant.
 Bottles containing 2 Imperial fl. oz.

Fehling's Test, 'Soloid' Brand (see page 149)

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand (see pages 97-101)

Gauzes, 'Tabloid' Brand (see pages 113, 114)

Glycerin 'Enule' Suppositories (see page 116)

Gonococcus Vaccine, 'Wellcome' Brand (see page 190)

 TRADE MARK **'HAZELINE' BRAND PREPARATIONS**

		DOSE
'Hazeline' Brand <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> , in 4 and 16 Imperial fl. oz. bottles.	An anodyne and styptic fluid obtained by dis- tillation from the fresh young twigs.	dr. 1 to dr. 3
'Hazeline' Cream, in collapsible tubes of two sizes and glass pots.	Combines anodyne astringent and emol- lient properties.	—
'Hazeline' Soap, in boxes of 3 tablets.	Contains pure 'Hazeline.'	—

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Hazeline' Brand Preparations—continued

DIRECTION

„ 'Hazeline' Snow." The pioneer non-greasy
(Trade Mark) cosmetic owing astringent, soothing and healing properties to the presence of a high percentage of 'Hazeline.'

'Hazeline' Suppositories, in boxes of 12. Contain pure 'Hazeline.' One as required

(See also 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound, page 116)

Also other preparations issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand

HYPODERMIC APPARATUS**SYRINGES****All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe,****The B. W. & Co.**

Barrel, piston and nozzle consist entirely of glass. The solid piston obviates any necessity for packing. May be instantly taken apart and sterilised. In four sizes—min. 15, min. 20, min. 60, or 1 c.c.—with two steel needles. A Detachable Finger-Grip (nickel-plated), entirely distinct from the working parts of the syringe, can be supplied. A 'Tabloid' Brand Detachable Sheath-Grip is also issued for use with this syringe.

(If desired, platino-iridium needles can be fitted)

**All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (H Pattern),
The B. W. & Co.**

Constructed specially for Intramuscular injection. Min. 20 or min. 40, each with two Intramuscular steel needles.

Nickel-plated Metal Cases, with removable rack, for the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringes.

Also Case containing movable tray, with grips, to hold the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (min. 15, min. 20 and 1 c.c. sizes), *in separate parts*; and a tube for hypodermic needles.

Dental Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

Made of solid metal throughout; therefore durable, able to withstand severe strain and easily rendered aseptic.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Apparatus—continued**SYRINGES—continued****Dental Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co. —continued**

Min. 30, with adjustable finger-grip, three needle-attachments, and three steel needles; complete in nickel-plated metal case, with doeskin cover.

Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

Nickel-plated. With two regular steel needles and finger-grip. Capacity, min. 15 or min. 20.

(If desired, platino-iridium needles can be fitted)

Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

Solid Silver. Nozzle detachable, so that the solution of a 'Tabloid' Hypodermic product may be effected in the barrel. With two platino-iridium needles, in case. Capacity, min. 20.

Mercury Succinimide Outfit, The B. W. & Co.

For treatment with mercuric succinimide.

Serum Syringe, The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic

The working parts are composed entirely of glass, the needle being attached to the nozzle by a flexible rubber joint which guards against fracture. In five sizes, 2 c.c., 3 c.c., 5 c.c., 10 c.c. or 25 c.c., with two steel needles, in metal case.

(If desired, platino-iridium needles can be fitted)

Serum Syringe, The B. W. & Co. Nickel-plated

In nickel-plated metal case, complete, with two special platino-iridium needles. Capacity 5 c.c. or 10 c.c.

Tuberculin Syringe, The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic

Possessing all the advantages of the regular B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringes, but designed especially for the injection of tuberculin. The bore of the barrel is small, and allows 0.05 c.c. to be measured easily and with unusual accuracy. The measurement of doses is further facilitated by the use of blue glass for the piston and nozzle. The syringe may be used for preparing dilutions of tuberculins.

A nickel-plated metal case is also issued for this syringe.

Needles for B. W. & Co. Syringes

(Full list, etc., sent on request)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK
'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

"They are quite free from objectionable and irritative salts."
—*British Medical Journal*.

"They are very soluble and not at all irritating."—*Lancet*
(*London, Eng.*).

'Tabloid' Hypodermic products accurately contain the stated weight of pure medicament. They are rapidly soluble, of uniform activity, and they keep perfectly.

All 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products (except No. 73, No. 97, No. 103 and No. 140) are also issued in packages of 500.

PREPARATION

STRENGTH

DOSE

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Hypodermic) —

No.			
„ 36	†Aconitine Nitrate	... gr. 1/640	One
„ 71.	*†Anæsthetic Compound, A		As required
	R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi...	gr. 1/10	
	Morphinæ Hydrochloridi	gr. 1/50	
	Sodii Chloridi	gr. 9/10	
	One to be dissolved in min. 105 of sterile water.		
„ 70.	*†Anæsthetic Compound, B		As required
	R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi...	gr. 1/5	
	Morphinæ Hydrochloridi	gr. 1/50	
	Sodii Chloridi	gr. 9/10	
	One to be dissolved in min. 105 of sterile water.		
„ 80.	*Anæsthetic Compound, C		As required
	R Eucainæ Lactatis	... gr. 7/16	
	Sodii Chloridi	gr. 3-15/16	
	One dissolved in an ounce of sterile water yields a solution containing Eucaine Lactate, 1 in 1000, and Sodium Chloride, 9 in 1000.		
„ 87.	†Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/20	} gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/10
„ 51.	†	gr. 1/15	
„ 19.	†	gr. 1/10	
„ 93.	*† { Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/10	} One
	{ Strychnine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/60	

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20. † Also in tubes of 50
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand--continued

PREPARATION

STRENGTH

DOSE

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Hypodermic)—

No.

131. †Arsenic Trioxide and
Ferrous Citrate One

R	Arseni Trioxidi	...	...	gr. 1 30
	Ferri Citratis	...	...	gr. 1 2

„ 139.	Atropine Sulphate	... gr. 1/200	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (in- creased)
„ 15. †	„ „	... gr. 1/150	
„ 14. †	„ „	... gr. 1/100	
„ 13. †	„ „	... gr. 1/60	

121.† { Atropine Sulphate ... gr. 1/200 } One
 { Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/100 }

122. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Atropine Sulphate} \quad \dots \text{ gr. } 1/150 \\ \text{Strychnine Sulphate} \quad \dots \text{ gr. } 1/80 \end{array} \right\} \text{ One}$

33.	43.*†	Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 4
34.	23.	†Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/10	} gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/2
35.	22.	† " "	... gr. 1/6	
36.	54.*†	" "	... gr. 1/4	
37.	40.*†	" "	... gr. 1/2	

Cocaine Compounds (*see* Anæsthetic Compounds A and B, *page* 122)

44. †Codeine Phosphate ... gr. 1/4 gr. 1/4 to gr. 2

137. Codeine Sulphate ... gr. 1/8 One or more

„ 138. „ „ ... gr. 1/4. One or more

77.*†Cotarnine Hydrochloride gr. 1/4 gr. 1/4 to
gr. 1/2

„ 46. †Curara gr. 1/12 gr. 1/12 to
gr. 1/2

30. †Digitalin (Amorphous) ... gr. 1/100 gr. 1/100 to
gr. 1/30

86. † (Digitalin (Amorphous))
 (Strychnine Sulphate āā gr. 1/100) One to two

.. 125. † $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Digitalin (Amorphous)} \\ \text{Strychnine Sulphate} \\ \text{Trinitrin (Nitro-} \\ \text{glycerin) } \bar{a}\bar{a} \text{ gr. 1/100} \end{array} \right\}$ One to two

130.*†Emetine Hydrochloride gr. 1/3 One

„ I40. † „ „ gr. I One

362. *† 'Ergamine' (β -iminazolyl-
(Trade Mark) ethylamine)
0.001 gm. [gr. 1/65] One

* In tubes of 12. † In tubes of 6. Others in tubes of 20

† Also in tubes of 50

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION STRENGTH DOSE

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Hypodermic)—**

No.			
.. 38.	†Ergotinine Citrate	... gr. 1/200	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50
.. 37.	† " "	... gr. 1/100	
.. 92.*†	{ Ergotinine Citrate	... gr. 1/100	} One
	{ Morphine Sulphate	... gr. 1/6	
.. 81.*†	{ Ergotinine Citrate	... gr. 1/100	} One
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/20	
.. 116.*†	Ergotoxine	... gr. 1/100	One to two
.. 119.*†	{ Ergotoxine	... gr. 1/100	} One to two
	{ Morphine Sulphate	... gr. 1/6	
.. 120.*	{ Ergotoxine	... gr. 1/100	} One
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/20	

Eserine (see Physostigmine)

.. 79.*†	Eucaïne Hydrochloride	gr. 1/3	} gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/2
.. 78.*	" " "	... gr. 1	
.. 112.*†	Eucaïne Lactate...	... gr. 1/3	} gr. 1/3 to gr. 2
.. 113.*	" " "	... gr. 1	
.. 102.	†Heroin Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/25	} gr. 1/25 to gr. 1/6
.. 101.	† " "	... gr. 1/12	
.. 127.	† " "	... gr. 1/6	
.. 47.	†Homatropine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/250	} gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/20
		gr. 1/250	

Hydrarg. Chlor. Corros. (see Mercuric Chloride)**Hydrargyri Succinimidi (see Mercuric Succinimide)**

.. 49.	†Hyoscine Hydrobromide	gr. 1/200	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (in- creased)
.. 100.	† " "	gr. 1/100	
.. 48.*†	" " "	gr. 1/75	
.. 95.*†	Hyoscine Compound, A	...	One
	R Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi	... gr. 1/100	
	Morphinae Sulphatis	... gr. 1/6	
	Atropinae Sulphatis	... gr. 1/130	
.. 96.*†	Hyoscine Compound, B	...	One
	R Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi	... gr. 1/100	
	Morphinae Sulphatis...	... gr. 1/4	
	Atropinae Sulphatis	... gr. 1/150	
.. 31.*†	†Hyoscyamine Sulphate	gr. 1/80	} gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (in- creased)
.. 41.*†	" " "	gr. 1/20	

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20. † Also in tubes of 50
 Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products. 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND		
(Hypodermic)—		
No.		
29. †Mercuric Chloride ...	gr. 1/60	} gr. 1/60 to
28. † " " ...	gr. 1/30	
124. †Mercuric Succinimide ...	gr. 1/10	} gr. 1/10 to
98. † " " ...	gr. 1/5	
66. †Morphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/6	} gr. 1/8 to
55. † " " ...	gr. 1/4	
90. † " " ...	gr. 1/3	
91. *† " " ...	gr. 1/2	
132. Morphine Hypophosphite	gr. 1/4	} One
133. " " ...	gr. 1/3	
134. * " " ...	gr. 1/2	
135. * " " ...	gr. 1	
27. †Morphine Meconate ...	gr. 1/8	} gr. 1/8 to
26. † " " ...	gr. 1/6	
25. † " " ...	gr. 1/4	
24. † " " ...	gr. 1/3	
6. †Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/12	} gr. 1/8 to
5. † " " ...	gr. 1/8	
4. † " " ...	gr. 1/6	
3. † " " ...	gr. 1/4	
2. † " " ...	gr. 1/3	} gr. 1/4 (in- creased)
1. *† " " ...	gr. 1/2	
76. * " " ...	gr. 1	} gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (increased)
88. †Morphine Tartrate ...	gr. 1/4	
74. *† { Morphine Hydrochlor. gr. 1/6		} One
{ Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/70	
12. † { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/12	} One of
{ Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/250	
11. † { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/8	} required
{ Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/200	
10. † { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/6	} strength
{ Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/180	
9. † { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/4	} One of
{ Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/150	
8. † { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/3	} required
{ Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/120	
85. † { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/3	} strength
{ Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/60	
7. *† { Morphine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/2	} One of
{ Atropine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/100	

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20. † Also in tubes of 50
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION

STRENGTH

DOSE

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Hypodermic)—**

No.

,, 89.	†	{ Morphine Sulphate ... gr. 1/4 } One	
		{ Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/60 }	
		Nitroglycerin (<i>see</i> Trinitrin)	
,, 39.	†	Physostigmine Salicylate	gr. 1/100 gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25
,, 84.	†	Picrotoxin ...	gr. 1/60 gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25
,, 34.	†	Pilocarpine Nitrate ...	gr. 1/10
,, 64.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/6
,, 33.*†		,, ,,	gr. 1/3
,, 32.*†		,, ,,	gr. 1/2
,, 82.	*	Potassium Permanganate	gr. 2 gr. 1 to gr. 5
,, 83.	*	Quinine Bihydrochloride	gr. 1
,, 73.*		,, ,,	gr. 3
,, 97.*		,, ,,	gr. 5
,, 103.	*	Quinine Bisulphate ...	gr. 5 gr. 1 to gr. 5
,, 42.	*	Quinine Hydrobromide ...	gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 to gr. 2
,, 56.	*	Sparteine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/2 gr. 1/2 to gr. 1
,, 52.	†	Strophanthin ...	gr. 1/500 gr. 1/500 to gr. 1/100
,, 109.	†	Strychnine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/200
,, 110.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/100
,, 111.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/30
,, 62.	†	Strychnine Nitrate ...	gr. 1/15
,, 61.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/10
,, 18.	†	Strychnine Sulphate ...	gr. 1/150
,, 17.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/100
,, 16.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/60
,, 104.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/50
,, 99.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/40
,, 75.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/30
,, 123.	†	,, ,,	gr. 1/20
,, 126.	†	{ Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. 1/50 } One to two	
		{ Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin) gr. 1/100 }	
,, 65.	†	Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)	gr. 1/250 gr. 1/250 to
,, 115.	†	,, (,,	gr. 1/100 gr. 1/50

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 20. † Also in tubes of 50
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
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'TABLOID' BRAND

(Hypodermic)—

No.

„ 361.	*'Tyramine' (Para- (Trade Mark) hydroxy- phenylethylamine)	0.02 gm. [gr. 1/3]	One
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* *In tubes of 12*

*Also various other Hypodermic products issued under
the 'Tabloid' Brand.*

Hypodermic Veterinary Products, 'Tabloid' Brand

(Full particulars sent on request)

Inhaler

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vaporole' Brand

A remarkably compact apparatus which will deliver perfectly neutral vapour of pure Ammonium Chloride.

'Vaporole' Acid	} For use in above Inhaler.
'Vaporole' Alkali	

In boxes of 12.

A Nasal Attachment is also supplied for use with above Inhaler.

TRADE
MARK

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT AND COMBINATIONS

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Many attempts are made to imitate 'Kepler' Malt Products, hence, as malt preparations vary greatly in dietetic value, it is necessary to take precautions against substitution. Verbal instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles.

DOSE—Of all 'Kepler' preparations, one teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls.

PREPARATION AND STRENGTH

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT—

A most reliable and highly-concentrated extract, prepared from the finest winter-malted barley. Its dietetic value depends not only on its high diastatic powers, but also on the albuminoids, phosphates, etc., which it contains. It is convenient for the preparation of humanised cow's milk.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations—continued**'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT—****Ditto with BEEF AND IRON**

Each fluidrachm contains: Extract of Beef, gr. 1; and Iron and Ammonium Citrate, gr. 1/8

Ditto with CASCARA SAGRADA

Each fluid ounce contains Extract of Cascara Sagrada, gr. 6

Ditto with GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

Each fluid ounce contains: Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr. 4; Potassium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; Sodium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2; and Magnesium Glycerophosphate, gr. 2

Ditto with HÆMOGLOBIN

Each fluid ounce contains Hæmoglobin, gr. 8-3/4

Ditto with HYPOPHOSPHITES

Each fluid ounce contains: Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. 8; Potassium Hypophosphite, gr. 4; and Sodium Hypophosphite, gr. 4

Ditto with IRON

Each fluid ounce contains Soluble Iron Pyrophosphate, gr. 4

Ditto with IRON AND QUININE CITRATE

Each fluid ounce contains Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. 7-1/2

Ditto with IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2

Ditto with IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE

Each fluid ounce contains: Iron Phosphate, gr. 1/2; Quinine Phosphate, gr. 3/8; and Strychnine Phosphate, gr. 1/64

Ditto with OLIVE OIL

Each fluid ounce contains Olive Oil, fl. oz. 1/4

Ditto with PEPSIN

Each fluid ounce contains pure Pepsin, gr. 4

Ditto with PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains pure Phosphorus, gr. 1/64

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT—

Among known fatty food-stuffs in nature the highest in nutritive value is also the most readily assimilated, and that most easily utilised by the tissues. It is, moreover, a tissue-builder; it repairs waste, and fortifies resistance against disease.

The drawbacks of cod liver oil in a natural state have always been the nausea, unpleasant eructations and alimentary disturbances it produces even when given

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations—continued

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT—continued

in the purest form. 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract is especially designed to overcome these difficulties in administration. In this form it presents the purest cod liver oil intimately incorporated in a state of minute subdivision with the finest extract of winter-malted barley.

Thoroughly diffused in 'Kepler' Malt Extract its digestion is easy and assimilation certain, while its unique palatability makes it readily acceptable to the most delicate children and fastidious patients, and even in the most debilitated of subjects its administration is followed by a rapid increase in weight and strength.

Initial doses should be small, increasing gradually.

Ditto and HYPOPHOSPHITES

Each fluid ounce contains: Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. 4; Potassium Hypophosphite, gr. 2; and Sodium Hypophosphite, gr. 2

Ditto and IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2

Ditto and PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains pure Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$

Also various other products issued under the 'Kepler' Brand

'Laxamel' (Trade Mark)

An efficient, palatable and honey-like preparation of 'Paroleine,' easily taken by those who cannot tolerate the liquid. It acts as a lubricant of the intestinal canal, and may be administered even to delicate persons without giving rise to the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives. In glass pots.

Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page 114)

'Lodal,' 'Tabloid' Brand (see page 171)
(Trade Mark)

Malt Extract (see 'KEPLER,' page 127)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (see pages 84-94)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Menthol Snuff, Compound (B. W. & Co.)

An extremely effective and convenient combination of menthol, ammonium chloride, 'Epinine,' etc., issued in enamelled tins, after the manner of old-fashioned black-and-gold snuff boxes.

Mercury Succinimide Outfit, The B. W. & Co.

(see Hypodermic Apparatus, *page 121*)

Methyl Alcohol (Pure)

For use in microscopic staining. In hermetically-sealed glass phials, each containing 15 c.c. (approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.).

Microscopic Stains, 'Soloid' Brand (see *page 150*)**Mucin (*in scales*)—**

The principal constituent of mucus, used locally in atrophic conditions of the mucous membranes, as in atrophic rhinitis, pharyngitis, etc. Internally, in those conditions in which bismuth is usually prescribed.

Bottles containing 1 oz.

Nasal Medicaments, 'Soloid' Brand (see *pages 146, 147*)

Needles, for Hypodermic Dental and Serum Syringes.
(*Full list on application.*)

Nessler's Solution (see 'Soloid' Brand Products, *page 149*)**'Nizin' (Trade Mark)—**

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid. An antiseptic which is readily soluble in water, and which, in the strengths recommended for use, is non-irritating and non-toxic.
Bottles containing 1 oz., 4 oz. and 16 oz.

'Opa' LIQUID DENTIFRICE

(*Trade Mark*) Aromatic, antiseptic, refreshing. Bottles containing 2 Imperial fl. oz. and 4 Imperial fl. oz. (with sprinklers).

Ophthalmic and Hypodermic Pocket-Cases,

'Tabloid' Brand (see *page 83*)

Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand

(see *page 83*)

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'TABLOID' Ophthalmic products are minute in size, as thin as notepaper, and contain exact doses of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis.

PREPARATION

STRENGTH

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Ophthalmic)—

„	T	Alum	gr.	1/250
„	EE	Argyrol	gr.	1/24
„	X	Atropine Sulphate	gr.	1/600
„	A	„	„	gr.	1/200
„	B	{ Atropine Hydrobromide Cocaine Hydrochloride		...	āā	gr.	1/200
„	AA	Cocaine Hydrochloride	...	...	gr.	1/50
„	C *	„	„	...	gr.	1/20	
„	BB	Dionin	...	...	0.0005 gm.	[gr. 1/130]
„	FF *	„	...	...	0.005 gm.	[gr. 1/13]
„	AC	* 'Epinine' (3 : 4-dihydroxyphenyl- (Trade Mark) ethylmethylamine)		0.006 gm.	[approx. gr. 1/11]		
„	Y	*Euphthalmine Hydrochloride		...	gr.	1/40	
„	Z	*Fluorescein		...	gr.	1/250	
„	H	Homatropine Hydrochloride		...	gr.	1/400	
„	E *	„	„	...	gr.	1/40	
„	O *	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride Cocaine Hydrochloride		...	gr.	1/240	
„	W *	{ Homatropine Hydrochloride Cocaine Hydrochloride		...	āā	gr. 1/50	
„	U	Hyoscine Hydrobromide		...	gr.	1/600	
„	AD	Physostigmine Salicylate		...	gr.	1/4000	
„	GG	„	„	...	gr.	1/2000	
„	F	„	„	...	gr.	1/600	

* In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 25

Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

PREPARATION

STRENGTH

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Ophthalmic)—**

,,	G *	{ Physostigmine Salicylate ...	...	gr. 1/500
		{ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ...	...	gr. 1/100
,,	AE	Pilocarpine Nitrate ...	...	gr. 1/3000
,,	K	,, ,,	...	gr. 1/400
,,	M	{ Pilocarpine Nitrate... ..	...	gr. 1/500
		{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	...	gr. 1/200
		Scopolamine (<i>see</i> Hyoscine)		
,,	L	*Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	...	gr. 1/30
,,	R	Zinc Sulphate ... ..	...	gr. 1/250
,,	DB *	{ Zinc Sulphate ... ..	...	gr. 1/250
		{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	...	gr. 1/20
,,	AF	*Zinc Sulphate Compound		
		R Zinci Sulphatis	gr. 1/500	
		Acidi Borici	gr. 1/20	
		Tinct. Opii	min. 1/15	
		'Epinine'... ..	gr. 1/10	

* *In tubes of 12. Others in tubes of 25*

*Also various other Ophthalmic products issued under the
'Tabloid' Brand.*

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTSTRADE MARK **'SOLOID' BRAND**

The word 'SOLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'SOLOID' BRAND**(Ophthalmic)—**

,,	J	Corrosive Sublimate (<i>Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.</i>)	
			gr. 1/1000, tubes of 25

For other 'Soloid' Brand products suitable for Ophthalmic use, see pages 142-148

Ophthalmic Veterinary Products, 'Soloid' Brand

(Full particulars sent on request)

'Paroleine'—A perfectly stable, odourless, colourless and (*Trade Mark*) tasteless oil. It is a useful solvent and vehicle for many of the remedies employed in treating diseases of the nose and throat.

Bottles containing 4 fl. oz. and 1 lb. (18 fl. oz.).

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

PASTILLES, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Pastilles provide an agreeable vehicle for the gradual and prolonged application of medicaments to the mouth and throat, and in some cases may be used to secure the general effects of a drug. By their use, astringents, antiseptics, anæsthetics, expectorants and laxatives can conveniently be exhibited. The basis of the pastille is demulcent, increasing the value of the active ingredients.

'TABLOID' BRAND

- No.
1. Ammonium Chloride and Licorice
Each contains Ammonium Chloride, gr. 1
22. Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound, without Cocaine
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----|----------|
| R | Acidi Benzoici ... | ... | gr. 1 2 |
| | Codeinæ ... | ... | gr. 1 10 |
| | Mentholis ... | ... | gr. 1 10 |
| | Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ ... | ... | gr. 1 10 |
| | Gummi Rubri ... | ... | gr. 1 2 |
| | Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ ... | ... | q.s. |
5. Glycerin
6. Glycerin and Black Currant
7. Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant
Each contains Tannin, gr. 1/2
8. Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant
Each contains Tannin, gr. 1/2, and the solid equivalent of Tincture of Capsicum, min. 1-1/2, equal to Capsicum, gr. 3/20.
18. Laxative Fruit
Each contains Extract of Senna Fruit, gr. 5, pleasantly flavoured. The 'Tabloid' Pastille is extremely palatable, and facilitates the administration, to children and fastidious patients, of an efficient laxative.
10. Lemon Juice
11. Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne
Each contains Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/120
16. Menthol, gr. 1/8
17. Menthol and Eucalyptus
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----|----------|
| R | Mentholis ... | ... | gr. 1 20 |
| | Ol. Eucalypti ... | ... | min. 1/2 |
20. Pectoral
Containing Licorice, Squill, Tolu, Senega, Ipecac, Wild Black Cherry, etc.
19. Pine Tar Compound
Containing Pine Tar, Terebene, Benzoin, Tolu, Ipecac, etc.
13. 'Pinol,' min. 1

Also various other Pastilles issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Phenofax' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT

(Trade Mark) 'PHENOFAX' is an antiseptic sedative dressing which presents 4 per cent. of pure phenol in a bland basis, and is notable for its sedative effect on the skin and mucous surfaces. It disinfects, allays pain and encourages granulation.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS**TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND**

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Photographic Chemicals represent the acme of convenience and reliability, while their superior quality and accuracy in weight and composition ensure the best results. They entirely obviate the trouble of weighing small quantities of chemicals, are superior in point of solubility to ordinary crystalline and other preparations, and prevent the disappointments occasioned by the deterioration of stock solutions. Their extreme compactness enables the tourist, traveller, or explorer to carry everywhere with him the materials for developing, fixing, etc., without sensibly increasing his load. 'Tabloid' products have been proved by leading explorers, press photographers and overseas experts to resist the most trying atmospheric and climatic conditions. At home they save time, trouble and space.

Pure and
reliable

Developers

The developers are packed in cartons, each containing the 'Tabloid' Reducing Agent, and the 'Tabloid' Accelerator specially prepared for use with that reducing agent.

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Photographic)—**

- „ Amidol
- „ Edinol
- „ Eikonogen
- „ Glycin
- „ Hydroquinone (Quinol)
- „ Pyro-Metol (*Imperial Standard Formula*)

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Photographic)—**

- „ Metol
- „ Metol-Quinol
- „ Ortol
- „ Paramidophenol
- „ Pyro

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand

—continued

Developers—continued**'TABLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—**

- „ *Pyro-Soda (*Ilford Formula*)
 „ 'Rytol' (*Trade Mark*) Universal Developer

* In ordering this special developer it is always necessary to quote
 "Ilford Formula."

Intensifiers**'TABLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—**

- „ Chromium Intensifier
 „ Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite

Toners**'TABLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—**

- „ Gold Chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, with Borax, gr. 15 (B 1)
 „ „ „ „ Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 15 (B 2)
 „ „ „ „ Sodium Phosphate, gr. 15 (B 3)
 „ „ „ „ Sodium Tungstate, gr. 15 (B 4)
 „ „ „ „ Sodium Formate Compound (B 5)
 „ „ „ „ Sulphocyanide Compound (B 6)
 „ „ „ „ Thiosulphate Compound (B 10)

(*Combined Bath for toning and fixing P.O.P.*)

The above are supplied in cartons containing sufficient for the preparation of six toning baths of 5 to 10 ounces or more. For convenience they may be ordered by their numbers, thus: "'Tabloid' Gold Toning, B 1, B 2, etc."

- „ Bleaching Compound
 „ Blue Toner (*for Bromide Prints, Gaslight Prints and Lantern Slides*)
 „ Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound (*for Bromide Prints and Lantern Slides*)
 „ Green Toner (*for Bromide Prints, Gaslight Prints and Lantern Slides*)
 „ Platinum Toning Compound (*for Matt P.O.P.*)
 „ Sepia Toner (*for Bromide Prints and Lantern Slides*)
 „ Sulphiding Compound

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand

—continued

Accessories**'TABLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—****STRENGTH**

,,	<i>Alkali</i> —				
	'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate	...	...	gr. 44	
,,	<i>Density Reducers</i> —				
	'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate	...	gr. 11		
	'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide	...	gr. 2		
,,	<i>Fixer</i> —				
	'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo),	}		Equals gr. 44	
	Dried, gr. 28.5	}		of crystals	
,,	<i>Hardener</i> —				
	'Tabloid' Alum	...	...	gr. 10	
,,	<i>Hardener and Clearer</i> —				
	'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid				
	Compound				
	Chrome Alum, gr. 5; Citric Acid, gr. 5				
,,	<i>Preservatives</i> —				
	'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite	...	gr. 10		
	'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite, Dried, gr. 5	}		Equals gr. 10	
		}		of crystals	
,,	<i>Restrainers</i> —				
	'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide	...	gr. 1		
	'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide	...	gr. 1		
	'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate	...	gr. 1		
,,	<i>Sensitiser (for carbon tissue, etc.)</i> —				
	'Tabloid' Potassium Ammonium				
	Chromate	...	gr. 24		

For Direct Colour Photography

(with Autochrome, Dufay and other Colour Plates)

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Photographic)—**

- ,, Reversing Compound
 ,, Colour Plate Intensifier
 (In development, 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer
 is used, *see page 135*)

*Also other Photographic products issued under the
 'Tabloid' Brand.*

Photographic Chemicals—continued**For Photographic Staining****'SOLOID' BRAND****(Photographic)—**

„ Photographic Stains (Blue, Green, Red, Salmon or Yellow), tubes of 6

**PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD
AND DIARY, THE 'WELLCOME'**

The most useful pocket-book for the photographer. Contains ruled pages for recording exposures, a diary for the year, also numerous technical articles and tables, and an exposure calculator which, by ONE turn of ONE scale, tells the correct exposure to give under all circumstances, etc., etc.

U.S.A. EDITION. Bound in red canvas.

Also issued :

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND TROPICAL EDITION, for all countries (other than the United States of America), between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Capricorn (about 20° S.). Bound in light green canvas.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE AND TROPICAL EDITION, for all countries south of the Tropic of Cancer (about 20° N.). Bound in dark green canvas.

Each Edition complete with wallet for proofs, etc., and pencil.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS, Nos. 905 & 906

TRADE MARK **'TABLOID' BRAND**

Complete, compact chemical outfits for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide or gaslight papers, and for toning and fixing P.O.P.

STANDARD CONTENTS :—

No. 905

'Tabloid' 'RYTOL' Universal Developer, to make 80 ounces of solution ; 'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), Dried, gr. 28.5 ; 'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier, to make 50 ounces of solution ; 'Tabloid' Gold Chloride

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Photographic Outfits, Nos. 905 & 906, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued**No. 905—continued**

with Thiosulphate Compound (Combined Bath), to make 30 ounces of solution; 'Tabloid' Sepia Toner.

Measurements: $4 \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ in. In rex red, royal blue, imperial green or bright scarlet enamelled metal.

No. 906

'Tabloid' 'RYTOL' Universal Developer; 'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Compound; 'Tabloid' Metol-Quinol Developer; 'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), Dried, gr. 28.5; 'Tabloid' Sepia Toner; 'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier; 'Tabloid' Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound; 'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, gr. 1, and a copy of The 'Wellcome' Photographic Exposure Record and Diary.

Measurements: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Metal case, japanned black or aluminium-bronzed outside, enamelled white inside.

(When ordering, please specify colours required)

'Pinol' (Distilled Essence of *Pinus pumilio*)
(Trade Mark)

In respiratory affections the 'Tabloid' Pastille (*see page 133*) affords a pleasant means of securing prolonged continuous local action.

In $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial fl. oz. and 1 Imperial fl. oz. bottles.

Saccharin, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 181*)

(See also 'Tabloid' 'Saxin,' page 182)

Saline Solutions for Intravenous Injection (*see page 148*)**SANITARY TOWELS, PLEATED****COMPRESSED, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND**

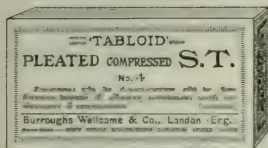
Pleated Compressed Sanitary Towels were originated and introduced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' Pleated Compressed Sanitary Towels possess several points of superiority over ordinary sanitary towels.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sanitary Towels, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—continued

They are made of materials of exceptional quality specially adapted for the purpose. Their highly absorbent properties are particularly noteworthy. The delicate texture of the surface of these towels ensures perfect freedom from the slightest sense of discomfort. Owing to the extremely small space which they occupy, they are particularly convenient when travelling. Extreme compactness is secured by compression, and perfect cleanliness ensured by the method of packing.



'Tabloid' Pleated Compressed
Sanitary Towel No. 4
Reduced facsimile

Four sizes are issued, each size in cartons of 12

'Saxin' (see 'Tabloid' 'Saxin,' page 182)
(Trade Mark)

SERA, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

The high reputation which these sera have deservedly obtained with the medical profession is constantly confirmed by the favourable reports received, and the accumulating evidence proves this high reputation to be maintained.

'Wellcome' Brand Sera are prepared under U.S.A. Government Licence, No. 18, in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Brockwell Hall, London (Eng.), under conditions which fulfil every requirement of modern science, and under the immediate supervision of specialists of long and varied experience. The sera are not sent out until they have successfully passed rigorous sterility and toxicity tests; they are then issued in hermetically-sealed phials of convenient sizes.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sera. 'Wellcome' Brand—continued

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as distributing agents, and will endeavour to despatch orders for the sera immediately on receipt of letter or telegram.

Sera should be carefully kept in their original packings, in a cool, dark place, avoiding, as much as possible, variations of temperature.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—**„ Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin**

1000, 2000, 3000, 4000 or 5000 Ehrlich units in syringe-containers.

1000 units are contained in 1 c.c., or less.

„ Tetanus Antitoxic Serum

In phials of 10 c.c. containing 1500 units.

In syringe-containers of 10 c.c. containing 1500 units.

The following Sera are issued in hermetically-sealed phials.

„ Anti-colon Bacillus Serum: from horses immunised against many strains of *Bacillus coli* obtained mostly from cases of peritonitis and puerperal fever:—

In phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

„ Anti-dysentery Serum: from horses immunised against cultures of *Bacillus dysenteriae* obtained from several cases of dysentery:—

In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ Anti-gonococcus Serum: from horses immunised against cultures of gonococcus obtained from cases of urethritis and gonorrhœal conjunctivitis:—

In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ Anti-meningococcus Serum: from horses immunised against cultures of various strains of the *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis* of Weichselbaum, isolated from several different sources:—

In phials containing 25 c.c.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

„ **Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent:** from horses immunised against various cultures of *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, *albus* and *citreus*, all obtained from pus:—
In phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

„ **Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas:** from horses immunised against cultures from typical cases of erysipelas:—
In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ **Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent:** from horses immunised against cultures of streptococci from a large number of sources, including organisms isolated from cases of:—

ERYSIPELAS, SCARLET FEVER, PUERPERAL FEVER,
RHEUMATIC FEVER, SEPTICÆMIA, ANGINA,
PNEUMONIA, ULCERATIVE ENDOCARDITIS.

In phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.
In syringe-containers of 10 c.c.

„ **Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever:** from horses immunised against a number of cultures of *Streptococcus* from cases of puerperal fever:—
In phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

„ **Anti-streptococcus Serum, Pyogenes:** from horses immunised against several cultures of *Streptococcus pyogenes* from fatal cases:—
In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ **Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever:** from horses immunised against cultures from severe cases of acute rheumatism and of rheumatoid arthritis:—
In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ **Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina:** from horses immunised against cultures from a number of severe cases of scarlet fever:—
In phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

„ **Anti-typhoid Serum:** from horses immunised against cultures of *Bacillus typhosus* from several cases of typhoid fever:—

In phials containing 25 c.c.

„ **Hæmolytic Serum** (*see* Wassermann Reaction products, page 195)

Also various other Sera issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand

Serum Syringes (B. W. & Co.) (*see* page 121)**'Soamin' (Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate)**

(*Trade Mark*)

DOSE

An organic preparation of low toxicity. It contains 22·8 per cent. of arsenium (As), and is soluble in three parts of water at body temperature and in five parts at 60° F. Used in syphilis, malaria, kala-azar, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases. 'Soamin' has given especially good results in pellagra. In bottles of 5 gm. [gr. 77] and 30 gm. [gr. 463]

See special leaflet

For full particulars, see 'Soamin' literature

Soap, 'Hazeline' (*see* page 119)**TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS**

The word 'SOLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'Soloid' Brand Products are also issued in bottles of 500, with the exception of those put up in tubes only.



TRADE MARK

The series of 'SOLOID' Brand Products provides reliable antiseptics, astringents and anaesthetics; also convenient means of preparing stains for microscopic work, culture media, and test solutions for water, sewage or urine analysis. The portability, accuracy in strength, uniform activity and ready solubility which characterise them,

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

present great advantages over stock solutions. Each product is of a suitable weight for producing a solution of definite strength when added to the required quantity of solvent ('Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate, gr. 7.3 dissolved in 16 fl. oz. of water, forms a solution of 1 in 1000).

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in	
		bots. of	bots. of
„ Alkaline Compound (<i>see page 146</i>)			
„ Alum gr. 10		—	100
„ Alum and Zinc Sulphate ...		25	—
℞ Aluminis ... gr. 15			
Zinci Sulphatis ... gr. 15			
„ Alum and Zinc Compound, Strong		25	—
℞ Aluminis ... gr. 30			
Zinci Sulphatis ... gr. 15			
„ Antiseptic and Alkaline Com- pound (<i>see page 146</i>)			
„ Argyrol, tubes of 12 ... gr. 1		—	—
„ „ „ 6 ... gr. 5.45		—	—
One in one drachm of water = 1 in 10 solution (approx.)			
„ Atropine Sulphate, tubes of 6 gr. 0.545		—	—
One in one drachm of water = 1 in 100 solution (approx.)			
„ Atropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6		—	—
℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis gr. 0.272			
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1.09			
One in one drachm of water = 1 in 200 Atropine Sulphate, and 2 in 100 Cocaine Hydro- chloride (approx.)			
„ Black Lotion (Black Wash) (<i>see Mercurial Compound,</i> <i>page 145</i>)			
„ Boric Acid (<i>scented with Otto</i> <i>of Rose</i>) gr. 6		25	—
„ Boric Acid (<i>unscented</i>) ... gr. 15		50	—

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Soloid' — — —

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

Issued in
bts. of | bts. of

'SOLOID' BRAND—

STRENGTH

,, Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate

(scented with Otto of Rose)

25 —

R Acidi Borici... gr. 6

Zinci Sulphatis ... gr. 1/2

,, Carbolic Acid (Phenol),

tubes of 25 gr. 5

— —

,, " " " " " 12 gr. 20

— —

,, " " " " " 6 gr. 60

— —

,, Cocaine Hydrochloride

tubes of 25 gr. 1/2

— 100

,, " " " " " 25 gr. 1

— 100

,, " " " " " ... gr. 5

25 —

,, *Cocaine and Eucaïne,

tubes of 25

— —

R Cocainæ

Hydrochloridi gr. 1/2

Eucaïnæ Lactatis ... gr. 1/2

,, Copper Sulphate ... gr. 1

— 100

,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg.

Chlor. Corrosiv.) (Ophthalmic)

(see page 132) ... gr. 1/1000

,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg.

Chlor. Corrosiv.) ... gr. 1.825

— 100

One in 4 fluid ounces of water
= 1 in 1000 solution.One in one pint (16 fluid ounces)
of water = 1 in 4000 solution.

,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg.

Chlor. Corrosiv.) ... gr. 7.3

25 100

One in one pint (16 fluid ounces)
of water = 1 in 1000 solution.

,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg.

Chlor. Corrosiv.) ... gr. 14.6

— 100

One in one pint (16 fluid ounces)
of water = 1 in 500 solution.

,, Eucaïne Hydrochloride

tubes of 25 gr. 1*

— —

,, " " " " " ... gr. 5

25 —

,, Eucaïne Lactate ... gr. 1

25 —

,, " " " " " ... gr. 5

25 —

* Also issued in bottles of 500

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R. Soloid — — —

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—STRENGTH

Issued in
 bts. of bts. of

„ 'Eucalyptia' Compound (<i>see</i> <i>page 146</i>)		
„ Homatropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6	—	—
℞ Homatropinæ Hydro- bromidi gr. 0.545		
Cocainæ Hydro- chloridi gr. 1.09		
One in one drachm of water = 1 in 100 Homatropine Hydro- bromide and 2 in 100 Cocaine Hydrochloride (approx.).		
„ Homatropine Hydrobromide, tubes of 6 gr. 0.545	—	—
One in one drachm of water = 1 in 100 solution (approx.).		
„ Homatropine Methylbromide and Cocaine, tubes of 6 ...	—	—
℞ Homatropinæ Methyl- bromidi gr. 0.545		
Cocainæ Hydro- chloridi gr. 1.09		
One in one drachm of water = 1 in 100 Homatropine Methyl- bromide and 2 in 100 Cocaine Hydrochloride (approx.).		
„ Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv. (<i>see</i> Corrosive Sublimate, <i>page 144</i>)		
„ Iodic-Hydrarg. (<i>see</i> Mercuric Potassium Iodide, <i>page 146</i>)		
„ Lead and Opium	25	—
One, added to one ounce of hot water, yields a lotion of same strength as Lotio Plumbi et Opii, N.F.		
„ Lead Subacetate gr. 11.5	25	—
One in 2½ fluid ounces of distilled water yields a 1 per cent. (ap- prox.) solution, corresponding to Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.		
„ Mercurial Compound, for the preparation of Black Lotion	25	—
One in 6 fluidrachms of distilled water yields a solution corre- sponding to Lotio Nigra, N.F.		

Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
 Brand in
 full, thus:

℞ 'Soloid' —

'Soloid' Brand Products—*continued*Issued in
bottles of 100

'SOLOID' BRAND—		STRENGTH		DOTS. OF	
„	Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.)	gr. 1.825	—	100	
	One in 4 fluid ounces or one in one pint (16 fluid ounces) of water yields respectively a solution of 1 in 1000 and 1 in 4000 (frequently known as Mercury Biniiodide Solution).				
„	Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.)	gr. 7.3	25	100	
	One in one pint (16 fluid ounces) of water = 1 in 1000 solution (frequently known as Mercury Biniiodide Solution).				
„	Mercury Oxycyanide, tubes of 25,	0.1 gm. [gr. 1-1/2]	—	100	
„	„ „ „ ...	0.25 gm. [gr. 3-3/4]	25	100	
„	„ „ „ ...	0.5 gm. [gr. 7-3/4]	25	100	
„	(Nasal)				
„	„ Alkaline Compound ...		25	100	
	R Sodii Boratis ... gr. 5				
	Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 5				
„	„ Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound		25	100	
	R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 5				
	Phenolis ... gr. 1/2				
	Sodii Boratis ... gr. 5				
„	„ 'Eucalyptia' Compound		25	100	
	R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 8				
	Sodii Boratis ... gr. 8				
	Sodii Benzoatis ... gr. 1/3				
	Sodii Salicylatis gr. 1/3				
	Ol. Eucalypti ... min. 1/6				
	Thymolis ... gr. 1/6				
	Mentholis ... gr. 1/12				
	Ol. Gaultheriæ ... min. 1/12				
„	„ Phenol Compound ...		25	—	
	R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 12				
	Phenolis ... gr. 1-1/2				
	Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 2				

*Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated*Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Soloid' — — —

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

Issued in
bottles of, bottles of

'SOLOID' BRAND—

STRENGTH

,, (Nasal)—continued

,, ,, Sodium Bicarbonate

Compound

25 100

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 5

Sodii Boratis ... gr. 5

Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 5

,, ,, Sodium Bicarbonate

Compound, Saccharated

25 100

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 5

Sodii Boratis ... gr. 5

Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 5

Sacchari Albi ... gr. 5

,, Naso-Pharyngeal Compound

25 100

℞ Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 7

Sodii Boratis ... gr. 2-1/2

Acidi Borici ... gr. 3/4

Sodii Benzoatis ... gr. 1/2

Mentholis ... gr. 1/50

Thymolis... gr. 1/100

Cocainæ Hydro-

chloridi gr. 1/6

Ol. Gaultheriæ ... min. 1/20

,, 'Nizin' (Trade Mark) ... gr. 2

— 100

,, ,, ,, ... gr. 20

25 —

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid

,, Paraform gr. 5

— 100

,, Phenol (see Carbolic Acid,
page 144)

,, Potassium Permanganate ... gr. 1

— 100

,, ,, ,, ... gr. 5

25 100

,, Potassium Permanganate and

Alum

— 100

℞ Potass. Permang. ... gr. 3

Aluminis gr. 5

,, Saline Compound, No. 2,

tubes of 12

— —

℞ Calcii Chloridi, 0.05 gm. [gr. 3/4]

Potassii Chloridi

0.05 gm. [gr. 3/4]

Sodii Bicarbonatis

0.025 gm. [gr. 3/8]

Sodii Chloridi 2.25 gm. [gr. 35]

Dextrosi 0.25 gm. [gr. 3-3/4]

One, dissolved in 250 c.c. of boiled
(sterile) water for intravenous
injection at 40° C.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ Soloid' — — —

'Soloid' Brand Products—continued

'SOLOID' BRAND—		STRENGTH		Issued in	
				bots. of	bots. of
„	Silver Nitrate, tubes of 25	gr. 1	—	—	—
„	„ „ „ „ „	gr. 5	25	—	—
„	Sodium Bicarbonate...	gr. 44	25	—	—
One in 5 fluid ounces of water = 2 per cent. solution (approx.).					
„	Sodium Bicarb. Co. (<i>see page</i> 147)				
„	Sodium Bicarb. Co., Sacchar- ated (<i>see page 147</i>)				
„	Sodium Chloride, tubes of 12	gr. 32	—	—	—
Two, dissolved in 16 fluid ounces of boiled (sterile) water, for intravenous injection at 100° F. (37·8°C.), give a solution con- taining 0·9 per cent. of sodium chloride.					
„	Sodium Chloride, tubes of 6	gr. 64	—	—	—
One, dissolved in 16 fluid ounces of boiled (sterile) water, for intravenous injection at 100° F. (37·8°C.).					
„	Sodium Citrate and Sodium Chloride		25	100	
	R Sodii Citratis	gr. 3			
	Sodii Chloridi	gr. 16			
„	Zinc Chloride... ..	gr. 5	25	—	—
„	Zinc Permanganate	gr. 1/8	—	100	
„	Zinc Sulphate... ..	gr. 1	—	100	
„	„ „ „ „ „	gr. 10	—	100	
„	Zinc Sulphocarbolate (Phenol- sulphonate)	gr. 2	—	100	
„	„ „ „ „ „	gr. 10	—	100	
Purity of composition, accurate weight, and ready solubility commend this product for employment where Zinc Sulphocarbolate is prescribed					

*Also a wide range of other products issued under the
'Soloid' Brand.*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Ry Soloid — — —

‘SOLOID’ BRAND PRODUCTS FOR TESTING PURPOSES, etc.

For Urine Analysis

‘SOLOID’ BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in tubes of
„ Citric Acid	gr. I	20
„ Fehling’s Test, <i>for preparing Fehling’s Solution</i> , cartons of 24		
„ Indigo Test for Sugar (Sodium Nitrophenylpropionate)	gr. 1/4	20
„ Picric Acid	gr. I	20
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide	gr. I	20
„ Salicyl-sulphonic Acid... ..	gr. 2	16

For Water Analysis

‘SOLOID’ BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Ammonium Chloride	0·00016 gm.
„ Lead Acetate... ..	0·0184 gm.
„ Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate	0·01 gm.
„ Oxalic Acid	0·1 gm.
„ Potassium Chromate... ..	0·0065 gm.
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide	0·013 gm.
„ Potassium Nitrate	0·00144 gm.
„ Potassium Permanganate	0·00395 gm.
„ Silver Nitrate... ..	0·0096 gm.
„ Soap	
„ Sodium Acid Sulphate	0·324 gm.
„ Zinc Dust	0·13 gm.
„ Zinc Sulphide	0·25 gm.

In packages of 25

„ Nessler’s Solution, in hermetically-sealed glass capsules	
Boxes of 30 capsules, each containing ...	0·5 c.c.
„ 24 „ „	2 c.c.

For Sewage Analysis

‘SOLOID’ BRAND—	STRENGTH
„ Oxalic Acid	0·0079 gm.
„ Potassium Permanganate	0·00395 gm.
„ Pyrogalllic Acid	0·032 gm.
„ Sodium Hydroxide	0·13 gm.

In packages of 25

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

**'Soloid' Brand Products for Testing Purposes,
etc.—continued****Test Indicators****'SOLOID' BRAND—**

- „ *Indigo-Carmine
- „ *Lacmoid
- „ *Methyl Orange

'SOLOID' BRAND—

- „ *Phenolphthalein
- „ *Rosolic Acid
- „ Starch, 0.5 gm.

*One dissolved in 10 c.c. of solvent forms the Test Indicator.

In tubes of 10

Microscopic Stains**'SOLOID' BRAND—****STRENGTH**

„ Bismarck Brown, pure	...	...	...	0.1 gm.
„ Borax Methylene Blue				
„ Ehrlich Triple Stain				
„ Eosin, pure	...	...	...	0.1 gm.
„ Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa staining)	...	...	...	0.038 gm.
„ Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain)				0.05 gm.
„ Fuchsine (Basic), pure	...	...	...	0.1 gm.
„ Gentian Violet, pure	...	...	...	0.1 gm.
„ Gram's Iodine Solution	...	...	...	15 c.c.
„ Hæmalum				
„ Hæmatoxylin, pure	...	...	...	0.1 gm.
„ Methyl Violet, pure	...	...	...	0.1 gm.
„ Methylene Blue, pure	...	...	...	0.1 gm.
„ Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder)	...			0.015 gm.
„ „ „ (Wright's Modification)				0.05 gm.
„ Thionin Blue, pure	...	...	...	0.1 gm.
„ Toison Blood Fluid				

In tubes of 6

Methyl Alcohol, pure (*see page 130*)

Culture Media**'SOLOID' BRAND**

- „ Bile Salt Agar-Agar (MacConkey)
- „ Nutrient Agar-Agar
- „ Nutrient Broth

In tubes of 6

*Also a wide range of other products issued under the
'Soloid' Brand.*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Staphylococcus Vaccines, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page 190*)

Streptococcus Vaccine, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page 190*)

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.)

(Physiologically standardised Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.)

Prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia (Eighth Revision), from carefully-selected strophanthus seeds.

In bottles containing 1, 4, 8 and 16 fluid ounces.

Strophanthus, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 184*)

Suppositories (*see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 115; and 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page 120*)

Surgical Dressings, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 111*)

Syringes, Hypodermic, Serum and Tuberculin (*see pages 120-121*)

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'Tabloid' Brand Products are also issued in bottles of 500, with the exception of those put up in tubes only.

'TABLOID' Brand Products are prepared from ingredients of the highest quality and of extreme purity. They are accurate in dosage, and keep well in any climate. Special consideration has been given to adapting 'Tabloid' preparations to particular purposes. Those intended for general therapeutic effect are made to dis-
Accurate dosage
 integrate immediately; those intended to produce local effects (as upon the throat) dissolve slowly and enable prolonged application of the medicament to the affected part; unpleasant drugs are coated with a thin film of white sugar, readily soluble in the stomach, while those intended to act after leaving the stomach are coated with keratin, soluble only in the alkaline secretions of the intestine. Owing to their extreme portability,

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

supplies may be comfortably carried in the waistcoat-pocket, and doses taken regularly whilst following the usual routine of social, professional or commercial life.

'Tabloid' Brand Products have often been imitated, but their admitted superiority is consistently maintained by the studied care and unremitting attention devoted to the minute details, which, in proper combination, yield the perfect product.

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval botts. of	botts. of
A			
„ Acetanilide (<i>see</i> Antifebrin)			
„ Aconite, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Aconite, min. 1... ..	I frequently	100	—
„ Aconite, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Aconite, min. 5... ..	I to 3	36	100
„ Aloes and Iron, <i>sugar-coated</i> Each product equals one of the U.S.P. pills.	I to 2	—	100
„ Aloes and Myrrh, <i>plain or</i> <i>sugar-coated</i>	I to 2	—	100
„ Aloin, gr. 1/10	I frequently	100	—
„ „ gr. 1/2, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	I to 4	25	100
„ Aloin Compound, <i>sugar-coated</i>	I to 2 after	50	100
℞ Aloini gr. 1/5 Strychninæ Sulph. gr. 1/60 Ext. Belladonnæ gr. 1/3 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. 1/16	meals, or I to 3 at bed-time		
A stomachic and tonic laxative combination of especial value in chronic constipation.			
„ Ammoniated Quinine, <i>sugar-</i> <i>coated</i>	I repeated if necessary	25	100
Each contains Quinine and Ammonium Bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid- drachm of the tincture.			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmaceutical preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bols. of	bols. of
„ Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	—	100
„ Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 3	1 to 3	—	100
„ Ammonium Chloride, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
„ Ammonium Chloride and Licorice	1 as required	25	100
℞ Ammonii Chloridi... gr. 3			
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ ... gr. 2			
„ Ammonium Chloride Co. ...	1 as required	25	100
℞ Ammonii Chloridi... gr. 1			
Potassii Chloratis ... gr. 2			
Acidi Benzoici ... gr. 1/4			
Pulv. Cubebæ ... gr. 1/4			
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ ... gr. 1			
Of special value in catarrh of the pharynx, larynx, etc.			
„ Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr. 5	1 (<i>in special cases</i>)	25	100
„ Antifebrin Compound ...	1	—	100
℞ Acetanilidi (Antifebrini), gr. 2			
Camphoræ Mono- bromatæ ... gr. 1			
Caffeinæ Citratæ ... gr. 1			
„ Antimony Compound Pill (Plummer Pill), N.F., gr. 4	1 to 2	25	100
Each contains approximately: Sulphurated Antimony, gr. 1; Mild Mercurous Chloride, gr. 1; Guaiaac, gr. 2.			
„ Antimony and Potassium Tartrate (Tartar Emetic), gr. 1/50 ...	1 to 3	100	—
„ Antipyrine (Phenazone), gr. 5	1 to 4	25	100
„ Antipyrine Compound ...	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Antipyrini (Phenazoni) ... gr. 3			
Caffeinæ ... gr. 1			
Content pure. Dosage accurate. Disintegration rapid.			
„ 'Aol' (Trade Mark), 0.3 gm., [gr. 4-1/2] (Capsule), a deri- vative of <i>Santalum album</i> , boxes of 50	2 or more	—	—

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued					Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—					oval bott. of	bott. of
DOSE						
,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride,						
gr. 1/50	...	...	...	1 to 3 (<i>expectorant</i>)	50	—
,, Apomorphine Compound ...					25	100
℞ Apomorphinæ						
Hydrochloridi	gr. 1/50					
Ammonii Chloridi	...	gr. 3				
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ	...	gr. 1-1/2				
,, Arsenic Trioxide						
(Arsenous Acid),						
	gr. 1/100	...		1 to 6	100	—
,,	gr. 1/50	...		1 to 3	100	—
,,	gr. 1/20	...		1	100	—
,, Arsenical Compound, <i>sugar-coated</i>					—	100
℞ Arseni Trioxidi ...						
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc.	gr. 1					
Calcii Sulphidi	...	gr. 1/4				
Ext. Gentianæ	...	gr. 2				
,, Arsenous Iodide and Mercuric Iodide...					—	100
One represents min. 5 of Liq. Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi (Donovan Solution) containing Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides, of each gr. 1/21 (approx.).						
,, Asafetida and Opium Compound					—	100
℞ Asafœtidæ ...						
Camphoræ	...	gr. 1				
Pulv. Opii	...	gr. 1				
Pulv. Piperis Nigri	...	gr. 1				
,, 'Aspirin,' gr. 5					25	100
,, Atropine Sulphate,						
0.0005 gm. [gr. 1/130]				1	25	—

B

,, Belladonna Extract, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Belladonna						
Leaves...	...	min. 5	1 to 3		48	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in

oval
bts. of

bts. of

„ Benzoic Acid, gr. 5 ...	... I to 3	—	100
„ Benzonaphthol, gr. 5 ...	... I to 2	—	100
„ Betanaphthol, gr. 3 ...	... I to 3	—	100
„ Betanaphthol Compound, <i>gelatin-coated</i>	I to 4	25	100
℞ Betanaphtholis ... gr. 1			
Carbonis Ligni ... gr. 4			
Ol. Menthæ Pip. ... min. 1/2			
„ Bismuth Subcarbonate, gr. 5	I to 4	25	100
„ Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 5 ...	I to 4	25	100
„ Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5 ...	I to 4	25	100
„ „ „ gr. 10 ...	I to 2	—	100
„ Bismuth Subsalcylate (<i>Physio- logically Pure</i>), gr. 5 ...	I to 4	25	100
„ Bismuth and Dover Powder	I to 6	—	100
℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ... gr. 2-1/2			
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ			
et Opii ... gr. 2-1/2			
„ Bismuth and Soda ...	I to 4 or more	—	100
℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ... gr. 2-1/2			
Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 2-1/2			
„ Bismuth Subsantonate Com- pound, bottles of 25 ...	I to 2 or more	—	100
℞ Bismuthi Subsan- tonatis ... gr. 4			
Phenolphthalein gr. 1-1/2			
(Made with a chocolate basis)			
„ Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda... I to 4	25	100	
℞ Bismuthi Subnit. ... gr. 3			
Pulv. Rhei ... gr. 1			
Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 2			
Pleasant and easy to take. By its use the unpleasantness of the ordinary nauseous mixture is avoided.			
„ Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.), gr. 5, <i>sugar-coated</i>	I to 3	—	100
„ Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.), gr. 10, <i>sugar-coated</i>	I to 2	—	100
Permanently representing 20 per cent. of ferrous carbonate.			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

E. W. and Co. Tabloid

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		ovai bols. of	bols. of
„ Blaud Pill and Aloin, <i>sugar-coated</i>	I to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Aloini gr. 1/20			
„ Blaud Pill and Arsenic, <i>sugar-coated</i>	I to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Arseni Trioxidi gr. 1/64			
„ Blaud Pill and Cascara, <i>sugar-coated</i>	I increased to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Ext. Cascar. Sagrad. gr. 1/2			
„ Blaud Pill, Arsenic and Strychnine, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	I to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Arseni Trioxidi gr. 1/100 Strychninæ gr. 1/100			
„ Blaud Pill, Nux Vomica and Cascara, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	I to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 3 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/10 Ext. Cascar. Sagrad. gr. 1			
„ Blaud Pill Compound, <i>sugar-coated</i>	I	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) gr. 10 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Pulv. Capsici gr. 1/4 Aloini gr. 1/30 Strychninæ gr. 1/60 Arseni Trioxidi gr. 1/30			
„ Blue Pill, gr. 4	I to 2	25	100
Each contains gr. 1-1/3 of pure metallic Mercury.			
„ Blue Pill and Rhubarb Com- pound	I to 2	—	100
℞ Massæ Hydrargyri gr. 2-1/2 Pil. Rhei Comp. gr. 2-1/2			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval bts. of
bts. of

,, Blue Pill, Colocynth and				
Hyoscyamus	... ..	I to 2	25	100
℞ Massæ Hydrargyri	... gr. 2			
Pil. Colocynthis et				
Hyoscyami	... gr. 4			
,, Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis,				
sugar-coated...	... ..	I to 2	—	100
℞ Massæ Hydrargyri	... gr. 1			
Pulv. Scillæ	... gr. 1-1/2			
Pulv. Digitalis	... gr. 1			
,, Bone Medulla, gr. 5 (Capsule),				
boxes of 50	... ..	I or more	—	—
,, Borax (Sodium Borate), gr. 5		I to 4 or more	25	100
,, Boric Acid, gr. 5		I to 3	—	100
,, Bromides Compound (<i>see</i>				
Sodium Bromide Compound)				
,, Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and				
Gelsemine	... ..	I	—	100
℞ Butyl-Chloral				
Hydratis	... gr. 3			
Gelseminæ				
Hydrochloridi	... gr. 1/200			

C

,, Caffeine, Citrated, gr. 2		... I or more	—	100
,, Caffeine Compound (<i>see</i> Anti-				
pyrine Compound, <i>page</i> 153)				
,, Calcium Carbonate Compound		I to 4 before	25	100
℞ Calcii Carb. Præcip.	gr. 3-1/2	meals, or I		
Mag. Carb. Pond.	gr. 2-1/2	occasionally		
Bismuthi Subcarb.	gr. 2			
,, Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, gr. 3				
(Capsule), boxes of 50	... ..	I to 3	—	—
,, Calcium Lactate, gr. 5		I to 3	25	100
,, Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1/10,				
sugar-coated...	... ..	I or more	100	—
,, Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1/4,				
sugar-coated...	... ..	I to 4	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1/2, sugar-coated... ..	I to 2	—	100
„ Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1, sugar-coated... ..	I	—	100
„ Calomel (Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit.), gr. 1/10, gr. 1/6, gr. 1/4 and gr. 1/2 ...	I repeated	100	—
„ „ gr. 1	I to 5	—	100
„ „ gr. 2	I to 3	—	100
„ „ gr. 3	I to 2	—	100
„ „ gr. 5	I	—	100
„ Calomel and Creosote ...	I to 5	—	100
℞ Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. gr. 1/6 Creosoti min. 1			
„ Calomel and Jalap	I to 4	—	100
℞ Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. gr. 1 Pulv. Jalapæ gr. 2			
„ Calomel and Piperine, of each gr. 1/2	I repeated	—	100
„ Calomel, gr. 1/10, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 1	I repeated	25	100
„ Calomel, gr. 1/4, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 1	I or more	25	100
„ Calomel, gr. 1/2, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2-1/2	I or more	25	100
„ Calomel, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	I or more	25	100
„ Calomel, Rhubarb and Colo- cynth Compound, <i>plain or</i> <i>sugar-coated</i>	I as required	25	100
℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mit. gr. 2 Pil. Rhei Comp. gr. 2 Pil. Colocynth Comp. N.F. gr. 2			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—		DOSE		Issued in oval bots. of bots. of	
„ Camphorated Opium, each containing the solid ingre- dients of Camphorated Tinc- ture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 2	1 frequently	100	—		
„ Camphorated Opium, each containing the solid ingre- dients of Camphorated Tinc- ture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 5	1 frequently	48	100		
„ Camphorated Opium, each containing the solid ingre- dients of Camphorated Tinc- ture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 15	1 to 4	36	100		
„ Cane Sugar, gr. 3		—	100		
„ Cannabis Indica (<i>see</i> Indian Cannabis Extract)					
„ Capsicum, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Capsicum, min. 5	1 to 3 or more	—	100		
„ Capsules— <i>See 'Aol,' Bone Medulla, Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, Carbolic Acid, Castor Oil, Juniper Oil, Phenol and Menthol Compound, Sandal Wood Oil, Terebene, Turpentine.</i>					
„ Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 1/4 and gr. 1/2 (<i>for the throat</i>)	1 as required	25	100		
„ Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 1 (Capsule), boxes of 24	1 to 3	—	—		
„ Carbolic Acid, gr. 1/2, with Slippery Elm, bottles of 25	1 occasionally	—	100		
„ Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25	1 or more as desired	—	—		

*'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated*

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Rx 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products— <i>continued</i>				Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—		DOSE		oval bts. of	bts. of
,, Cascara Sagrada (Dry Extract), <i>plain or sugar-coated,</i>					
	gr. 1	I or more		25	100
,,	gr. 2	I to 4		25	100
,,	gr. 3	I to 3		25	100
,,	gr. 4	I to 2		25	100
,,	gr. 5	I as required		25	100
The uniform reliability of 'Tabloid' Cascara Sagrada has established for it the premier position in the esti- mation of physicians through- out the world.					
,, Cascara Compound, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> I to 4				25	100
R	Ext. Cascar. Sagrad.	gr. 1			
	Ext. Euonymi ...	gr. 1/2			
	Iridini ...	gr. 1/2			
	Ext. Nucis Vomicae	gr. 1/16			
	Ext. Hyoscyami Vir.	gr. 1/3			
,, Cascara and Gentian Com- pound, <i>sugar-coated</i> I to 3				25	100
R	Ext. Cascar. Sagrad.	gr. 2			
	Ext. Nucis Vomicae	gr. 1/5			
	Ext. Belladonnæ ...	gr. 1/10			
	Ext. Gentianæ ...	gr. 1			
	Capsicini ...	gr. 1/10			
,, Castor Oil, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50 I or more				—	—
,, Cathartic Compound, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> I to 2				25	100
R	Ext. Colocynth. Co.	gr. 1-1/3			
	Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit.	gr. 1			
	Resinæ Jalapæ ...	gr. 1/3			
	Pulv. Cambogiæ ...	gr. 1/4			
A cathartic compound of excep- tional purity of ingredients and of proved reliability.					
,, Cerebrin, gr. 5 I or more				—	100
,, Cerium Oxalate, gr. 5 I to 2				—	100
,, Charcoal (Pure Willow), gr. 5, I or more as bottles of 40 required				—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Dr. Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of

				oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Chloralformamide (Chloral- amide), gr. 5	...	...	3 to 6	—	100
„ Chloral, Hydrated, gr. 5	...	...	1 to 4	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 10	...	...	1 to 2	—	100
„ Chocolate, gr. 60, boxes of 12				—	—
„ Cinchona, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Cinchona, min. 30	...	...	1 to 2	36	100
„ Cinchona Compound, Red, each containing the solid ingredients of Compound Tincture of Cinchona, min. 30	...	...	1 to 2	25	100
„ Citric Acid, gr. 5	...	...	1 to 4	—	100
Cocaine Hydrochloride (<i>see</i> 'Soloid' Brand products)					
„ Codeine, gr. 1/4	...	...	1 to 4 or more	25	100
„ „ gr. 1/2	...	...	1 to 4	25	100
„ Codeine Sulphate, gr. 1/8	...	...	1 or more	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 1/4	...	...	1 or more	—	100
„ Codeine and Nux Vomica	...	...	1 to 2	25	—
℞ Codeinæ Phosphatis gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/4					
„ Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound, without Cocaine			1 as required	25	100
℞ Codeinæ ... gr. 1/10 Acidi Benzoici ... gr. 1/2 Mentholis ... gr. 1/10 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. 1/10 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ min. 1/16 Gummi Rubri ... q.s.					

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval bts. of

„ 'Coffee-Mint' ...	I to 4 or more	25	100
℞ Sodii Bicarb. ... gr. 3			
Ammonii Bicarb. ... gr. 1/16			
Ext. Coffeæ ... gr. 1/2			
Cerii Oxalatis ... gr. 1/4			
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ q.s.			
Diffusible stimulant, especially valuable in flatulence, in the nausea associated with liver disorder, and in the vomiting of pregnancy.			
„ Colchicine Salicylate, gr. 1/32	I to 2	—	100
„ Colocynth and Hyoscyamus, N.F. Pill, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> ...	I to 2	—	100
„ Colocynth Compound, N.F. Pill, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> ...	I to 2	—	100
„ Corrosive Sublimate (<i>see Hydrarg. Perchlor., page 167</i>)			
„ Cotarnine Hydrochloride, gr. 3/4, bottles of 25	I to 3	—	—
„ Cubeb and Belladonna, Effervescent ...	I as required	—	100
℞ Pulv. Cubebæ ... gr. 1/2			
Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/20			
„ Cubeb Compound ...	I as required	25	100
℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ gr. 1/4			
Ammonii Chloridi... gr. 1/2			
Glycyrrhizini			
Ammoniatum gr. 1/4			

D

„ Dentifrice ...		—	100
„ Didymin (Testicular Substance), gr. 5	I increased to 4	—	100
„ Digitalin (Amorphous), gr. 1/100...	I to 3	50	—

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval | bts. of
bts. of,, Digitalin (Crystalline), gr.
1/250 I

50

—

,, Digitalis, each containing the
solid ingredients of Tincture
of Digitalis, min. 5 ... I

48

100

,, Donovan Solution (see Arsen-
ous and Mercuric Iodide),, Dover Powder (see Ipecac and
Opium Powder)

E

,, Easton Syrup (see Phosphates
of Iron, Quinine and Strych-
nine)

,, Effervescent Products

See Carlsbad Salt, Cubeb and
Belladonna, Kissingen Salt,
Lithium Citrate, Lithium
Citrate and Sodium Sulphate,
Magnesium Citrate, Mag-
nesium Sulphate, Magnesium
Sulphate Compound, Piper-
azine, Quinine Bisulphate and
Potassium Citrate, Seltzer Salt,
Sodium Phosphate, Sodium
Salicylate, Sodium Sulphate,
Sodium Sulphate Compound,
Three Bromides, Vichy Salts.

,, Elaterin, gr. 1/40 I to 4

25

—

,, 'Epinine' Compound ... I

25

100

(Trade Mark)

R 'Epinine' ... gr. 1/1000
Heroin Hydrochloridi gr. 1/100
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ... gr. 1/50
Acidi Benzoici ... gr. 1/40
Ol. Gaultheriæ ... min. 1/30Controls local congestion of
larynx and pharynx. Made
with a demulcent base, and
dissolves slowly, allowing pro-
longed application.

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Ergot Extract (Ergotin), gr. 1, sugar-coated	I to 4 or more	—	100
„ Ergot Extract (Ergotin), gr. 2, sugar-coated	I to 4	—	100
„ Ergot Extract (Ergotin), gr. 3, sugar-coated	I to 3	—	100
„ Ergotin and Strychnine, sugar- coated	I to 2	—	100
℞ Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) gr. 3 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/30			
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetra- nitrin), gr. 1/4, tubes of 25...	I to 4	—	—
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetra- nitrin), gr. 1/2	I to 2	25	—
„ Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetra- nitrin), gr. 1	I	12	—
„ Euonymus Extract (Euony- min), gr. 1/8	I to 4 or more	50	—
„ Euonymus Extract (Euony- min), gr. 1/2	I to 4	50	—

F

- „ Fellis Bovis Purificati (*see* Ox
Bile, *page* 175)
- „ Fellis Porcini Purificati (*see*
Pig Bile, *page* 176)
- „ Ferri Reducti (*see* Reduced
Iron, *page* 180)
- „ Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc. (*see*
Iron Sulphate, Dried, *page* 169)
- „ Ferruginous (*see pages* 155, 156)

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bottles of | bottles of

G

,, 'Gingament' (Trade Mark) (Neutralising Compound)...		I or more	25	100
R Sodii Bicarbonatis ... gr. 5 Ammonii Bicarbonatis gr. 1/12 Gingerini, Saccharini, Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, āā q.s.				
,, Ginger, each containing the solid ingredients of Essence of Ginger (1 in 2), min. 5 ...		I to 4	48	100
,, Ginger, each containing the solid ingredients of Essence of Ginger (1 in 2), min. 10 ...		I to 2	—	100
,, Glycerophosphates Compound, dr. 1/2		I to 8	25	100
Each presents the amount of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium and Iron Glycero- phosphates, with Strychnine Glycerophosphate, gr. 1/800, Pepsin, Diastase and Kola, contained in 1/2 fluidrachm of Syrup of Glycerophosphates.				
,, Glyceryl Trinitrate (see Trinitrin, page 186)				
,, Granulated Opium (see Opium, Granulated, page 174)				
,, Green Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12			—	—
,, Gregory Powder (see Rhubarb Compound Powder, page 181)				
,, Grey Powder (Hydrarg. cum Cretâ) gr. 1/4, gr. 1/3, and gr. 1/2 ...		I repeated	100	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1		I to 5	100	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 2		I to 3	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 3		I to 2	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5		I	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products— <i>continued</i>			Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE		oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each gr. 1/2 ...	1 to 5 or more	—	—	100
„ Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each gr. 1 ...	1 to 5	—	—	100
„ Grey Powder, gr. 1/2, and Sodium Bicarb., gr. 2-1/2 ...	1 repeated	—	—	100
„ Grey Powder, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	1 to 5	25	—	100
„ Grey Powder and Opium ...	1 to 5	—	—	100
R Hydrarg. cum Cretâ gr. 1 Pulv. Opii ... gr. 1/6				
„ Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine ...	1 to 3	—	—	100
R Ext. Opii ... gr. 1/6 Hydrarg. cum Cretâ gr. 1-1/2 Quininæ Sulphatis gr. 1-1/2				
„ Guaiac, gr. 5 ...	1 to 3	25	—	100
„ Guaiac and Sulphur ...	1 to 4	25	—	100
R Guaiaci ... gr. 3 Sulphuris Præcip. ... gr. 3				
„ Guaiac and Quinine Comp. ...	1 to 4	—	—	100
R Guaiaci ... gr. 2 Sulphuris ... gr. 2 Quininæ Salicylatis gr. 1/2				
„ Guaiacol Camphorate, gr. 5	1 to 2	25	—	100
„ Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 2	25	—	100

H

„ Hæmoglobin, gr. 5, <i>sugar-coated</i>	1 or more	—	—	100
„ Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. 1/25	1 to 4	25	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 1/10	1	—	—	100
Prepared with a demulcent base.				
„ Hydrarg. et Colocynth et Hyoscy. (<i>see Blue Pill, Colo-</i> <i>cynth and Hyoscyamus,</i> <i>page 157</i>)				

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

 Issued in
 oval
 bts. of | bts. of

„ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis and combinations (<i>see</i> Calomel and combinations, <i>page</i> 158)			
„ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ and combinations (<i>see</i> Grey Powder and combinations, <i>pages</i> 165, 166)			
„ Hydrarg. Iodid. Flavi, gr. 1/8	I to 4	25	100
„ Hydrarg. Iodid. Rubri, gr. 1/20	I	50	—
„ „ „ „ gr. 1/16	I	50	—
„ Hydrarg. Iodid. Viridis, gr. 1/8	I to 4 increased	50	—
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/100 ...	I to 4 or more	100	—
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/16 ...	I	100	—
„ Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. 1/32, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. 2-1/2	I to 2	—	100
„ Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. 1/16, et Potass. Iodidi, gr. 5 ...	I	—	100
„ Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/4 ...	I to 4 repeated	25	100
„ Hydrastine Compound, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> ...	I to 3 repeated	25	100
℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/4			
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) gr. 1/2			
Cannabinæ Tannatis gr. 1/2			
„ Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> ...	I to 3 repeated	25	100
℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/4			
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/4			
Cannabinæ Tannatis gr. 1/2			
Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) gr. 1/2			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
 Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
 Brand in
 full, thus:

Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Hydrated Chloral (<i>see</i> Chloral, Hydrated, <i>page</i> 161)			
„ Hyoscyamus, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Hyoscyamus, min. 10	1 to 4 or more	36	100
„ Hypodermic Products (<i>see page</i> 122)			
„ Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 1-1/2, <i>plain or sugar-</i> <i>coated</i>	1 to 2	25	100
Each contains: Calcium, Potas- sium, Sodium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine Hypophosphites, with gr. 1/128 of Strychnine Hypophosphite.			
„ Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 3, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i>	1	25	100
Containing gr. 1/64 of Strychnine Hypophosphite.			
„ Hypophosphites Compound and Creosote	1	—	100
Each contains: Creosote, min. 1, and gr. 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Man- ganeese, Iron and Quinine, with gr. 1/64 of Strychnine Hypo- phosphite.			

I

„ Ichthyol, gr. 2-1/2, <i>coated with</i> <i>keratin, or keratin overlaid</i> <i>with sugar</i>	1 to 4	25	100
„ Indian Cannabis Extract, each containing Extract equivalent to Tincture of Indian Cannabis, min. 5 ...	1 to 3	48	100
„ Ipecac Powder, gr. 1/10 ...	1 frequently	100	—
„ „ „ gr. 5 ...	1 every hour	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

 Issued in
 oval
 bts. of | bts. of

„ Ipecac deprived of its Emetic Principles, gr. 5 ...	I to 4 or more	—	100
„ Ipecac with Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, of each gr. 1/100	I frequently	—	100
„ Ipecac Extract, each contain- ing the solid ingredients of	I to 3		
Wine of Ipecac, min. 5 ...	(expectorant)	50	100
„ Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder), gr. 1/4 ...	I frequently	100	—
Each contains Opium and Ipecac, of each gr. 1/40			
„ Ipecac and Opium Powder (Dover Powder), gr. 5 ...	I to 3	25	100
Each contains Opium and Ipecac, of each gr. 1/2			
„ Ipecac with Squill	I to 2	—	100
Each contains approximately: Ipecac and Opium, of each gr. 1/5, Powdered Squill and Powdered Ammoniacum, of each gr. 2/3			
„ Iridin Compound	I to 2	25	100
R Iridini gr. 2 Ext. Hyoscyami Vir. gr. 1/2 Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 1-1/2			
„ Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, gr. 5	I to 6	—	100
„ Iron Glycerophosphate, gr. 3	I to 2	25	100
„ Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. 3, sugar-coated	I to 3	25	100
„ Iron, Reduced (see Reduced Iron, page 180)			
„ Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr. 3...	I	—	100
„ Iron Valerate, gr. 1, sugar- coated	I or more	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
 Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
 Brand in
 full, thus:

R Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Iron and Strychnine Phos- phates, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	I	25	100
℞ Ferri Phosphatis Sol. gr. 1 Strychninæ Phosphatis gr. 1/32			
„ Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin ...	I to 3	25	100
℞ Ferri Phosphatis Sol. gr. 3 Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1/100 Digitalini (Amorph.) gr. 1/100			
„ Iron and Arsenic Compound, <i>sugar-coated</i> ...	I to 3	—	100
℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis gr. 2 Quininæ Sulphatis ... gr. 1 Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1/50 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/50			
„ Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine (<i>see page 176</i>)			
„ Iron Pill (<i>see Bland, pages</i> <i>155, 156</i>)			

J

„ Jalap, gr. 5 ...	I to 4	—	100
„ Juniper Oil, min. 3 (Capsule), boxes of 50 ...	I	—	—

K

„ Kino Compound Powder, N.F., gr. 5 ...	I to 4	—	100
Each contains: Kino, gr. 3-3/4; Opium, gr. 1/4; and Cinnamon, gr. 1			
„ Kissingen Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25	I or more as required	—	—

L

„ Laudanum (<i>see Opium, Granu- lated, page 174</i>)			
---	--	--	--

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of | bts. of,, Laxative Vegetable, *plain or**sugar-coated*

1 to 3

25

100

R Ext. Colocynth. Co. gr. 1

Ext. Jalapæ ... gr. 1/2

Resinæ Podophylli ... gr. 1/4

Leptandrini ... gr. 1/2

Ext. Hyoscyami Vir. gr. 1/4

Ext. Taraxaci ... gr. 1/4

Ol. Menthæ Pip. ... q.s.

A purely vegetable laxative and
cholagogue prepared with
drugs of exceptional purity.

,, Lead with Opium, N.F. Pill,

plain or sugar-coated ... I

—

100

Each product equals one of the
N.F. Pills.

,, Lithium Carbonate, gr. 2 ... 1 to 3

—

100

,, Lithium Citrate, gr. 5, *Effer-*
vescent, bottles of 25 ... 1 to 2

—

100

,, Lithium Citrate, Effervescent,
gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... 1 to 2

—

—

,, Lithium Citrate and Sodium
Sulphate, Effervescent, tubes
of 25 ... 1 to 2

—

—

R Lithii Citratis... gr. 5

Sodii Sulphatis ... gr. 30

,, Lithium Benzoate Compound,

plain or sugar-coated ... 1 to 4 or more

—

100

R Lithii Benzoatis ... gr. 3

Sulphuris Præcip. ... gr. 2

Quininæ Salicylatis ... gr. 1/3

Livingstone Rouser (*see*
Quinine and Rhubarb Com-
pound, *page 180*),, 'Lodal' (*Trade Mark*) (6 : 7-
Dimethoxy-2-methyl-3 : 4-
dihydroisoquinolinium
Chloride), gr. 1, *sugar-*
coated I

25

100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of

bts. of

M

„ Magnesium Citrate (<i>True</i>), Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25... .. I to 3	—	—
„ Magnesium Sulphate, Effer- vescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25 I to 4 Each represents gr. 30 of Mag- nesium Sulphate.	—	—
„ Magnesium Sulphite, gr. 5 ... I frequently	—	100
„ Magnesium Carbonate Com- pound I to 4	25	100
℞ Magnesii Carbonatis gr. 3 Potass. Bicarbonatis gr. 3 Sodii Bicarbonatis ... gr. 3		
„ Magnesium Sulphate Com- pound, Effervescent, tubes of 25... .. I to 4	—	—
℞ Magnesii Sulphatis gr. 15 Sodii Sulphatis ... gr. 15 Magnesii Carbonatis gr. 5 Liq. Zingiberis, N.F. min. 3-1/2		
„ 'Mamos' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (<i>for- merly known as 'Tabloid'</i> Mammary Gland), gr. 5... I increased	—	100
„ Manganese Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 3... .. I to 3	25	—
„ Manganese Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 5... .. I to 2	25	—
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 3, <i>sugar-coated</i> I to 3	25	100
„ Manganese and Iron Citrate (<i>soluble</i>), gr. 5, <i>sugar-coated</i> I to 2	25	100
„ Manganese Peroxide, gr. 2... I to 5	25	100
„ Medulla, Bone (<i>see page 157</i>)		
„ Menthol, gr. 1/4, bottles of 40 I repeated	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—		DOSE	Issued in oval | bots. of bots. of	
„ Menthol Compound ...	...	I to 4	—	100
℞ Mentholis ...	gr. 1/2			
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis...	gr. 3			
℞ Saccharini ...	gr. 1/6			
„ Mercuric Chloride (see Hydrarg. Perchlor., page 167)				
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic- Hydrarg.), gr. 1/6...	...	I	—	100
„ Mercury preparations (see under Calomel, Grey Powder and Hydrargyrum)				
„ Methylene Blue, gr. 2, sugar- coated ...	...	I to 2	—	100
„ Milk Sugar, gr. 3 ...	...		—	100
„ Mineral Water Salts, <i>Effer- vescent, Artificial</i> (see Carls- bad, Kissingen, Seltzer and Vichy)				
„ Morphine Sulphate, gr. 1/20	I to 4 or more	50	—	
„ „ „ gr. 1/8	I to 4	50	—	
„ „ „ gr. 1/4	I to 2	50	—	
„ Morphine and Emetine, bottles of 50 ...	...	I	—	—
℞ Morphinae Sulphatis	gr. 1/40			
℞ Emetinae Hydrobrom.	gr. 1/80			
„ Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna ...	...	I as required	25	100
℞ Morphinae Sulphatis	gr. 1/12			
℞ Strychninae Sulphatis	gr. 1/60			
℞ Ext. Belladonnae ...	gr. 1/20			
„ Mucin Compound ...	...	2 or more	25	100
℞ Mucini ...	gr. 5			
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis	gr. 5			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval | bots. of
bots. of

N

„ Nitroglycerin (<i>see</i> Trinitrin, <i>page</i> 186)				
„ Nux Vomica, each containing the solid ingredients of Tinc- ture of Nux Vomica, min. 1	I frequently	100	—	
„ Nux Vomica, each containing the solid ingredients of Tinc- ture of Nux Vomica, min. 5	I to 3	48	100	
„ Nux Vomica, each containing the solid ingredients of Tinc- ture of Nux Vomica, min. 10	I	36	100	
„ Nux Vomica Compound, <i>sugar-coated</i>	I to 3	25	100	
℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicae, Aloini, Ferri Sulphatis, Pulv. Myrrhæ, Pulv. Saponis 3ā gr. 1/2 Stomachic and tonic aperient, of special value in chronic constipation.				

O

„ Ophthalmic Products (<i>see</i> <i>page</i> 131)				
„ Opium, gr. 1/2	I to 4	—	100	
„ „ gr. 1	I to 2	—	100	
„ Opium, Granulated, each con- taining the solid ingredients of Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), min. 5 ...	I to 3	48	100	
„ Opium, Granulated, each con- taining the solid ingredients of Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), min. 10 ...	I	36	100	

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Rf 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bols. of	bols. of
„ Ovarian Substance (<i>see</i> 'Varium')			
„ Ox Bile (Purified), gr. 4, <i>keratin-coated</i>	I to 4	—	100
P			
„ Pancreatin (<i>see</i> 'Pepana' below)			
„ Papain, gr. 2	I to 4	25	100
„ Paregoric (<i>see</i> Camphorated Opium, <i>page</i> 159)			
„ Pastilles (<i>see page</i> 133)			
„ Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2 ...	I to 4	25	—
„ 'Pepana' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), sugar- <i>coated</i>	I to 3	25	100
R Pepsini... ... gr. 1 Pancreatini gr. 1 Calcii Lactophosphatis gr. 1 Scientifically prepared for the treatment of dyspeptic condi- tions affecting both stomach and intestine.			
„ Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5 ...	I to 4 or more	—	100
„ Pepsin and Strychnine 	I to 3	25	100
R Pepsini gr. 2 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/100			
„ Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal	I to 3	25	100
R Pepsini... ... gr. 2 Bismuthi Subcarbonatis gr. 2 Carbonis Ligni ... gr. 2 Digestive, sedative and absor- bent, of special service in flatulent dyspepsia.			
„ Pepsin, Bismuth and Strych- nine	I to 3	25	100
R Pepsini gr. 2 Bismuthi Subcarbonatis gr. 3 Strychninæ Sulphatis ... gr. 1/100			
„ Phenacetin, gr. 5 	I to 2	25	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
 Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
 Brand in
 full, thus:

Q. Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Phenacetin Compound ...	I to 3	25	100
℞ Phenacetini gr. 4			
Caffeinæ gr. 1			
Conspicuously safe and effective in the treatment of headache and neuralgia.			
„ Phenacetin and Salol ...	I to 2	25	100
℞ Phenacetini gr. 2-1/2			
Salol gr. 2-1/2			
„ Phenacetin and Quinine Com- pound	I to 3	—	100
℞ Phenacetini gr. 3			
Quininæ Hydrobromidi ... gr. 1/2			
Caffeinæ gr. 2/3			
„ Phenazone (<i>see</i> Antipyrine)			
„ Phenol (<i>see</i> Carbolic Acid, <i>page</i> 159)			
„ Phenol and Menthol Com- pound (Capsule), boxes of 25	I as required	—	—
℞ Phenolis gr. 1/4			
Mentholis gr. 1/2			
Ol. Cajuputi min. 1			
„ Phenyl Salicylate (<i>see</i> Salol, <i>page</i> 181)			
„ Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, dr. 1/2, <i>sugar-coated</i>	I to 2	25	100
„ Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, dr. 1, <i>sugar- coated</i>	I	25	100
Present, in a soluble condition, the amount of Iron (ferric state), Quinine and Strychnine contained in corresponding doses of Easton Syrup.			
„ Pig Bile (Purified), gr. 4, <i>keratin-coated</i>	I to 4	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bottles of

bottles of

„ Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. 1/10	I to 5	25	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/4 ...	I to 2	25	—
„ Piperazine, gr. 5, bottles of 25	I to 2	—	—
„ Piperazine, gr. 5, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 12 ...	I to 2	—	—
„ Pituitary Gland, gr. 2 ...	I to 3	—	100
„ Plummer Pill (<i>see</i> Antimony Compound Pill)			
„ Podophyllin, gr. 1/4... ..	I to 4	100	—
„ Podophyllin and Euonymin... ..	I to 2	—	100
℞ Resinæ Podophylli gr. 1/4 Ext. Euonymi ... gr. I			
„ Podophyllin Compound, <i>gelatin-coated</i>	I to 3	—	100
℞ Resinæ Podophylli ... gr. 1/6 Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 2-1/2 Ext. Hyoscyami Vir. gr. 1-1/4			
„ Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	I to 6	40	100
„ Potassium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	I to 6	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 10 ...	I to 3	—	100
„ Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5 ...	I as required	40	100
In graven white-metal boxes, each containing 40 or 100 Stimulating expectorant, superior to gargles and sprays.			
„ Potassium Chlorate and Borax	I as required	40	100
In graven white-metal boxes, each containing 40 or 100 Presents its constituents in the most efficient and convenient form for the relief of hoarse- ness, etc.			
„ Potassium Iodide, gr. I ...	I frequently	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 3 ...	I to 6	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 5 ...	I to 4	—	100
„ Potassium Nitrate (Sal Pru- nella), gr. 5... ..	I to 4	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in

oval
bts. of

„ Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	I to 3	—	100
„ „ „ gr. 2	I	—	100
„ Prostate Gland, gr. 2-1/2	... I to 2	—	100

Q

„ Quinine, Ammoniated (<i>see</i> Ammoniated Quinine)			
„ Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochlor.), gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 5, <i>plain or sugar-</i> <i>coated</i> , gr. 10, <i>plain only</i> , as each strength required		25	100
„ Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 1/2, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> ... I or more		50	100
„ „ „ gr. 1 ... I or more		36	100
„ „ „ gr. 2 ... I to 5		25	100
„ „ „ gr. 3 ... I to 3		25	100
„ „ „ gr. 4 ... I to 2		25	100
„ „ „ gr. 5 ... I to 2		25	100
„ „ „ gr. 10, <i>plain only</i> I		25	100
Proved to retain its therapeutic activity under adverse clim- atic conditions.			
„ Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, gr. 5, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> , each as strength required		25	100
„ Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, gr. 5, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> , each as strength required		25	100
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>Physio-</i> <i>logically Pure</i>), gr. 1 ... I to 6		25	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

Ry 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in	
		oval bts. of	bts. of
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>Physio- logically Pure</i>), gr. 3 ...	I to 2	25	100
„ Quinine Salicylate (<i>Physio- logically Pure</i>), gr. 5 ...	I to 2	25	100
„ Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, gr. 5, each as strength required		—	—
<i>(Packings of this product are similar to those of 'Tabloid' Quinine Bisulphate)</i>			
„ Quinine Valerate, gr. 2, sugar- coated	I to 2	—	100
„ Quinine Bisulphate and Potas- sium Citrate, Effervescent, tubes of 25	I to 2, re- peated as necessary	—	—
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1 Potassii Citratis ... gr. 15			
„ Quinine and Camphor ...	I every hour	25	100
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1 Camphoræ gr. 1/5			
„ Quinine and Strychnine ...	I to 3	25	100
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/60			
„ Quinine, Arsenic and Strych- nine	I	—	100
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1 Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1/20 Strychninæ gr. 1/30			
„ Quinine, Belladonna and Cam- phor	I to 4	25	100
℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. 1/4 Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/8 Camphoræ gr. 1/4			
„ Quinine, Camphor and I as Aconite required		25	100
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1/4 Camphoræ gr. 1/4 Ext. Aconiti (= Tinct. Aconiti, min. 1)			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

			Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—			oval	bots. of
DOSE			bots. of	
„ Quinine Compound ...	...	1 every hour	25	100
℞ Acetanilidi (Antifebrini) gr. 1-1/5 Cinchonæ Alkaloid. gr. 1 Camphor. Monobrom. gr. 1/5 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. 1/8 Ext. Cascar. Sagrad. gr. 1/4				
„ Quinine and Rhubarb Com- pound (<i>well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Living- stone Rouser</i>)	...	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Pulv. Jalapæ ... gr. 1-1/2 Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. gr. 1 Pulv. Rhei ... gr. 1-1/2 Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1				
R				
„ Red Gum ...	...	1 occasionally	25	100
„ Reduced Iron, gr. 2 ...	...	1 to 3	—	100
„ Reduced Iron Compound ...	...	1 to 2	25	100
℞ Ferri Reducti ... gr. 2 Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/2 Olei Cari ... min. 1/4				
„ Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound ...	...	1 to 2	25	100
℞ Ferri Reducti ... gr. 2 Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. 1/2 Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 1 Olei Cari ... min. 1/4 These two preparations are of special value in the treatment of neurasthenia, chlorosis and sequelæ.				
„ Residuum Rubrum, gr. 5 ...	...	1 to 4	—	100
„ Resina Podophylli (<i>see Podo- phyllin, page 177</i>)	...	...	...	...
„ Resorcin (Resorcinol), gr. 3...	...	1 to 2	—	100
„ Rhubarb, gr. 3 ...	...	1 to 4 or more	25	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—		DOSE	Issued in ova bts. of	bts. of
„	Rhubarb and Soda	1 to 5	25	100
	R Pulv. Rhei gr. 3			
	Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 1-1/2			
	Pulv. Zingiberis gr. 1/2			
„	Rhubarb Compound Pill	1 to 2	25	100
	Each product equals one of the U.S.P. pills.			
„	Rhubarb Compound Powder (Gregory Powder), gr. 5	1 to 4 or more	25	100
„	Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia	1 to 5	25	100
	R Pulv. Rhei gr. 1			
	Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 1-1/2			
	Magnesii Carb. Pond. gr. 2			
	Pulv. Zingiberis gr. 1/2			
S				
„	Saccharin, gr. 1/2		100 & 200 }	
„	Salicin, gr. 5	1 to 4	25	100
„	Salicylic Acid (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr. 3	1 to 4 or more	—	100
„	Salicylic Acid (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr. 5	1 to 4	—	100
„	Salol (Phenyl Salicylate), gr. 5	1 to 3	25	100
„	Sandal Wood Oil, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 25	1 to 3 or more	—	—
„	Sandal Wood Oil, min. 10 (Capsule), boxes of 20	1 to 2	—	—
„	Santonin, gr. 1/2	1 to 4 or more	50	—
„	„ gr. 1	1 to 4 or more	50	100
„	„ gr. 2	1 to 3	50	—
„	„ gr. 3	1 to 2	50	—
„	Santonin and Calomel	1 to 3	25	100
	R Santonini gr. 1			
	Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. gr. 1			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval bts. of
bts. of

,, 'Saxin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), gr. 1/4, bottles of 200		I or more	—	100
More powerful and more delicate in flavour than saccharin. About 600 times sweeter than sugar.				
,, Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ...		I or more, as desired	—	—
,, Slippery Elm, bottles of 25 ...		I or more	—	100
Each represents gr. 5 of the mucilage of Slippery Elm Bark.				
,, 'Soamin' (Sodium Para- (<i>Trade Mark</i>) aminophenyl- arsonate), gr. 1		<i>See special leaflet</i>	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 3 bottles of 25			—	—
,, Soda-Mint (<i>Neutralising</i>) ...		I to 4 or more	30	100
R Sodii Bicarbonatis... gr. 4 Ammon. Bicarb. ... gr. 1/12 Ol. Menthæ Pip. ... <i>q.s.</i> A most effective antacid, aromatic and stimulating compound of exceptional purity. Possesses the advantage over the N.F. product in containing Oil of Peppermint in place of Oil of Spearmint.				
,, Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5 ...		I to 6	40	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10...		I to 3	40	100
,, Sodium Borate (<i>see Borax</i>)				
,, Sodium Bromide, gr. 5 ...		I to 6	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10 ...		I to 3	—	100
,, Sodium Bromide Compound		I to 6	—	100
R Sodii Bromidi ... gr. 2 Strontii Bromidi ... gr. 2 Ammonii Bromidi... gr. 1 Sodii Arsenatis ... gr. 1/60				
,, Sodium Citrate, gr. 2 ...		for milk	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...		modification	25	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval | bots. of
bots. of

,, Sodium Phenolsulphonate (<i>see</i> Sodium Sulphocarbolate)				
,, Sodium Phosphate, <i>Effer-</i> <i>vescent</i> , gr. 60, tubes of 25		I or more	—	—
Each represents gr. 30 (<i>approx.</i>) of Sodium Phosphate.				
,, Sodium Salicylate (<i>Natural</i>), gr. 3		I to 6 or more	25	—
,, " " " " gr. 5		I to 6	25	—
,, Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physio-</i> <i>logically Pure</i>), gr. 3 ...		I to 6 or more	25	100
,, Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physio-</i> <i>logically Pure</i>), gr. 5 ...		I to 6	25	100
,, Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physio-</i> <i>logically Pure</i>), <i>Effer-</i> <i>vescent</i> , gr. 5, tubes of 25 ...		I or more	—	—
,, Sodium Salicylate and Potas- sium Bicarbonate, of each, gr. 5		I to 6	25	100
,, Sodium Sulphocarbolate (Phenolsulphonate), gr. 5		I to 3	—	100
,, Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25		I or more	—	—
Each represents gr. 30 of Sodium Sulphate.				
,, Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, tubes of 20 ...		I to 2	—	—
R Sodii Sulph. Exsicc... gr. 30				
Potassii Bitartratis ... gr. 10				
Potassii Bicarbonatis gr. 2-1/2				
Ess. Zingiberis ... q.s.				
Salis Effervescentis ... q.s.				
,, Sparteine Sulphate, gr. 1, bottles of 25		I	—	—
,, Spinal Cord Substance, gr. 2-1/2		I or more	—	100
,, Spleen Substance, gr. 5 ...		I or more	—	100
,, Strontium Bromide, gr. 5 ...		I to 6	—	100

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R_x 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval | bts. of
bts. of

„ Strophanthus, each containing the solid ingredients of Tincture of Strophanthus, 1 repeated min. 5 as necessary	50	100
„ Strychnine Sulphate, gr. 1/60 1 to 4	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/30 1 to 2	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/20 1	50	—
„ „ „ gr. 1/15 1	50	—
„ Sugar of Milk (see Milk Sugar)		
„ Sulphonah, gr. 5 1 to 6	25	100
„ Sulphur Compound 1 to 4 or more	25	100
R Sulphuris Præcipitati gr. 5		
Potassii Bitartratis ... gr. 1		
„ Sumbul Compound, sugar- coated 1 to 2	—	100
R Ext. Sumbul gr. 1		
Asafoetidæ gr. 2		
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. ... gr. 1		
Arseni Trioxidi gr. 1/40		
„ Supra-renal Gland, gr. 5 ... 1 to 3	—	100
T		
„ Tannin, gr. 2-1/2 1 to 2	—	100
„ Tar, gr. 1 1 frequently	50	100
„ Tar and Codeine 1 to 4	25	100
R Picis Liquidæ gr. 1		
Codeinæ gr. 1/8		
„ Tartarated Antimony (see Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, page 153)		
„ Tea (see page 188)		
„ Terebene, min. 5 (Capsule), boxes of 50 1 to 3	—	—

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval
bts. of | bts. of

,, Tetranitrin (see Erythrol Tetranitrate, page 164)				
,, Thirst Quencher	1 to 2 or more as desired	25	100	
Containing Tartaric Acid, Sodium Bicarbonate, lemon and 'Saxin.'				
,, Three Bromides, <i>Effervescent</i> , tubes of 10 and 25	1 to 2	—	—	
R Potassii Bromidi	0.4 gm. [gr. 6]			
Sodii Bromidi	0.4 gm. [gr. 6]			
Ammonii Bromidi	0.2 gm. [gr. 3]			
Salis Efferves.	q.s.			
,, Three Valerates, <i>sugar-coated</i>	1	—	100	
R Quininæ Valeratis ... gr. 1				
Ferri Valeratis ... gr. 1				
Zinci Valeratis ... gr. 1				
Retains the full therapeutic activity of the valerates, whilst concealing their un- pleasant odour.				
,, Thymol, gr. 1	1 to 2	25	—	
,, ,, gr. 2	1	25	—	
,, ,, gr. 5	Used in special cases	—	100	
,, Thymus Gland, gr. 5	1 to 5	—	100	
,, Thyroid Colloid, gr. 1/2	1 increased	—	100	
,, Thyroid Gland (<i>Standard- ised</i>), gr. 1/10	1 or more	—	100	
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/4	1 or more	—	100	
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/2	1 or more	—	100	
,, ,, ,, gr. 1	1 or more	—	100	
,, ,, ,, gr. 1-1/2	1 or more	—	100	
,, ,, ,, gr. 2-1/2	1 or more	—	100	
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1	—	100	

The most successful Thyroid
preparation, standardised so
that the desiccated gland
substance contains not less
than 0.2 per cent. of iodine in
organic combination.

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R. 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

		Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	oval bts. of	bts. of
,, Tinctures—			
<i>See</i> Aconite, Belladonna, Camphorated Opium, Capsicum, Cinchona, Cinchona Compound, Digitalis, Ginger, Hyoscyamus, Indian Cannabis, Nux Vomica, Opium and Strophanthus.			
,, Tonic Compound, <i>plain or sugar-coated</i> 1 to 3			
R Ferri Pyrophos. ... gr. 2			
Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1			
Strychninæ Sulph. gr. 1/100			
,, Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin),			
gr. 1/200 1 or more			
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/100 1 to 2			
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/50 1			
One of the many important therapeutic agents in the introduction of which B. W. & Co. were pioneers.			
,, Trinitrin Compound 1 to 2			
R Trinitrini gr. 1/100			
Capsicini gr. 1/200			
Mentholis gr. 1/100			
,, Trional, gr. 5... .. 1 to 6			
,, Turpentine Oil, Rectified, min.			
10 (Capsule), boxes of 20 1 or more			
U			
,, Urotropine, gr. 3 1 to 5			
,, ,, gr. 5 1 to 3			
V			
,, 'Varium' (Trade Mark)			
(formerly known as 'Tabloid' Ovarian Substance), gr. 5... 1 to 2 or more			
,, Vegetable Laxative (<i>see</i> Laxative Vegetable)			
,, Veronal, gr. 5 1 to 2			
,, Viburnum Prunifolium Extract,			
gr. 2 1 to 5			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopæial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R. Tabloid

'Tabloid' Brand Products—continued

'TABLOID' BRAND—

DOSE

Issued in
oval bts. of
bts. of

„ Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25 I or more as desired — —

„ Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, with Lithium, N.F., tubes of 25... I or more as desired — —
Each contains Lithium Citrate, gr. 2-1/4, in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy Water.

„ Vini Ipecacuanhæ (*see* Ipecac Extract, *page* 169)

„ Violet Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12 — —

Z

„ Zinc Oxide, gr. 2 ... I to 5 — 100

Zinc Sulphate (*see* 'Soloid' Brand Products, *page* 148)

„ Zinc Valerate, gr. 2, sugar-coated ... I — 100

„ Zinc Valerate and Asafetida Compound, sugar-coated ... I — 100

R Zinci Valeratis ... gr. 1
Asafœtidæ ... gr. 1
Myrrhæ ... gr. 1/2

„ Zinc Valerate Compound, sugar-coated ... I — 100

R Zinci Valeratis ... gr. 1
Pulv. Rhei ... gr. 1
Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/8
Pulv. Zingiberis ... gr. 1

„ Zinc Valerate with Iron and Arsenic, sugar-coated ... I — 100

R Zinci Valeratis ... gr. 2
Ferri Reducti ... gr. 1
Arseni Trioxidi ... gr. 1 60
Ext. Gentianæ ... gr. 1

„ Zingib. (*see* Ginger, *page* 165)

Also a wide range of other products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described
Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the
Brand in
full, thus:

R 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Tea provides the most convenient, portable and effective means of quickly preparing tea of uniform strength. It is the most suitable tea for travellers, sportsmen, cyclists, pleasure parties, etc. A tin of 'Tabloid' Tea and a bottle of 'Tabloid' 'Saxin' for sweetening the infusion may be conveniently carried in the waistcoat-pocket.

In enamelled tins containing 100 and 200.

'Tabloid' Brand Tea, Special Blend, exceptional quality—

In enamelled tins containing 100 and 200.

Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.)—

DOSE

Bottles containing 1 Imperial fl. oz., 2 Imperial
fl. oz. and 16 Imperial fl. oz. 5 to 15 min.

Test Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*see Analysis Cases, pages 95-97*)

Tow, Carbolised, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Dressings, page 113*)

Towels, Sanitary, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page 138*)

TUBERCULINS, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'WELLCOME' Brand TUBERCULINS, prepared under U.S.A. Government Licence, No. 18, in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Brockwell Hall, London (Eng.), are carefully tested for sterility before issue. New Tuberculin (W) is prepared by a special process designed to render absorption of the bacillary substance more easy by removal of

Tuberculins, 'Wellcome' Brand—continued

lipoid constituents. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as distributing agents for the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.

Issued in rubber-corked bottles, for dilution by the user

Endotoxic—**'WELLCOME' BRAND—****„ New Tuberculin (W), Human**

1 c.c. containing 2 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance

5 c.c. „ 10 mgm. „ „ „

„ New Tuberculin (W), Bovine

1 c.c. containing 2 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance

5 c.c. „ 10 mgm. „ „ „

„ Tubercle Vaccine, Human—*Bacillary Emulsion* (B.E.)

1 c.c. containing 5 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance

5 c.c. „ 25 mgm. „ „ „

**„ Tubercle Vaccine, Bovine—*Bacillary Emulsion*
(P.B.E.)**

1 c.c. containing 5 mgm. tubercle bacillary substance

5 c.c. „ 25 mgm. „ „ „

Exotoxic—**'WELLCOME' BRAND—****„ Old Tuberculin, Human (T.)**

1 c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin, Human

5 c.c. „ „ „ „

„ Old Tuberculin, Bovine (P.T.)

1 c.c. of undiluted Old Tuberculin, Bovine

5 c.c. „ „ „ „

„ Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Human (T.O.A.)

1 c.c. of undiluted T.O.A.

5 c.c. „ „

„ Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Bovine (P.T.O.)

1 c.c. of undiluted P.T.O.

5 c.c. „ „

VACCINES, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'WELLCOME' Brand VACCINES are prepared under U.S.A. Government Licence, No. 18, in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Brockwell Hall, London (Eng.). Every stage of their preparation is carried out under the immediate supervision of a skilled staff of highly-qualified experts. They may be relied upon as being of full activity and capable of producing the best results.

Vaccines should be kept in a cool, dark place, and protected from extremes of temperature.

Issued in hermetically-sealed phials

'WELLCOME' BRAND—**„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 1**

1 c.c. containing 100 million *B. septus*

„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 2

1 c.c. containing 100 million *M. catarrhalis*

„ Coryza Vaccine, No. 3

1 c.c. containing 100 million *B. septus* and 100 million *M. catarrhalis*

„ Gonococcus Vaccine

1 c.c. containing 5 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 20 „ „

1 c.c. „ 200 „ „

1 c.c. „ 1000 „ „

„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus

1 c.c. containing 200 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 1000 „ „

„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed

1 c.c. containing 200 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 1000 „ „

„ Streptococcus Vaccine, Polyvalent

1 c.c. containing 10 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 50 „ „

„ Typhoid Vaccine

1 c.c. containing 500 million organisms

1 c.c. „ 1000 „ „

1 c.c. „ 2000 „ „

TRADE MARK **'VALOID' BRAND PRODUCTS**

The word **'VALOID'** is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'VALOID' BRAND—

„ Aromatic Cascara Sagrada, 4 Imperial DOSE
fl. oz. bottles 10 to 60 min.

„ Ergot, 4 Imperial fl. oz. bottles 10 to 30 min.

The strength of each 'Valoid' preparation is indicated on the label

Various other preparations are also issued under this brand

TRADE MARK **'VALULE' BRAND PRODUCTS**

The word **'VALULE'** is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'VALULE' BRAND—

„ Bone Medulla (flexible capsules), gr. 5, DOSE
bottles of 100 I or more

(See also 'Tabloid' Bone Medulla, page 157)

Various other products are also issued under this brand

'VANA' (Trade Mark) Brand Tonic Wine— DOSE

Bottles containing 16 Imperial fl. oz. Half a wineglassful

TRADE MARK **'VAPOROLE' BRAND PRODUCTS**

The word **'VAPOROLE'** is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'VAPOROLE' products present medicaments for hypodermic injection, inhalation, etc. Medicaments intended for hypodermic injection are issued in hermetically-sealed containers of special design, whilst those intended for inhalation are contained in thin glass capsules surrounded with absorbent material and enclosed in silken netting.

'Vaporole' Brand Products—continued***For Hypodermic Injection****Issued in hermetically-sealed containers*

The 'Vaporole' container is unique in construction and convenience. It will stand firmly on any flat surface. The container can be opened with ease and certainty by making a file mark on the neck, and snapping the neck at the file-mark. Except when otherwise stated, the contents of each 'Vaporole' hypodermic product are sufficient to enable 1 c.c. (approx. min. 16) to be injected. Each product is **sterilised and ready for immediate hypodermic injection.**

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

DOSE

„ Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 0.005 gm., boxes of 10	I (by injection)
„ Caffeine Sodio-benzoate, 0.25 gm., boxes of 10	I (by injection)
„ Calomel, 0.05 gm. In a Neutral Fatty Basis with Creosote and Camphor, boxes of 10	I (by injection)
„ Camphor, 0.1 gm. In Olive Oil, boxes of 10	I (by injection)
„ Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.01 gm., boxes of 10	I (by injection)
„ Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm., boxes of 10	I (by injection)
„ Emetine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm., boxes of 10	I (by injection)
„ Emetine Hydrochloride, 0.03 gm., boxes of 10	I (by injection)
„ Emetine Hydrochloride, gr. 1 (0.065 gm.), boxes of 6	I (by injection)
„ 'Epicaine' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride), boxes of 10 ...	I (by injection)

℞ 'Epinine' 0.0003 gm.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi... 0.02 gm.
Aquam ad 1 c.c.

*This formula is equivalent to 'Epinine',
gr. 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride,
gr. 2/11, in each min. 10*

'Vaporole' Brand Products—continued

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

DOSE

„	'Epinine' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), 1 in 100, boxes of 10	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	'Ernutin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), min. 10, boxes of 6	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	Grey Oil. Sterile Suspension of 0.1 gm. of Mercury in a Neutral Fatty Basis, boxes of 10	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 0.0005 gm., boxes of 10	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	'Infundin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract], 0.5 c.c., boxes of 6	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	'Infundin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) [Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract], 1 c.c., boxes of 6	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	Iron and Arsenic, boxes of 10	...	...	...	...	1 to 3	(by injection)
	R Ferri Citratis Viridis	...	0.05 gm.				
	Sodii Arsenatis Exsicc.	...	0.002 gm.				
	Aquam	...	ad	1 c.c.			
„	Mercury Salicylate, 0.1 gm., boxes of 10	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.01 gm., boxes of 10	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm., boxes of 10	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, see 'Infundin' above						
„	Strychnine Sulphate, 0.001 gm., boxes of 10	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)
„	Strychnine Sulphate, 0.002 gm., boxes of 10	...	...	...	...	1	(by injection)

'Vaporole' Brand Products—continued**For Inhalation**

*(Thin glass capsules, surrounded with absorbent material
and enclosed in silken netting)*

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

„ Amyl Nitrite, min. 3 and min. 5, boxes of 12 	I (by inhala- tion)
„ Aromatic Ammonia, boxes of 12. <i>For</i> <i>use as "Smelling Salts"</i>	I (by inhala- tion)
„ Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound, boxes of 6 	I (by inhala- tion)
℞ Chloroformi min. 10	
Æthylis Iodidi min. 5	
Mentholis gr. 1/8	

For External Application

*(Hermetically-sealed containers with thin glass point,
surrounded with absorbent material)*

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

- „ Iodine Tincture (*one half U.S.P. strength*)
Containers of min. 20 [1.2 c.c.], boxes of 6
„ „ ½ oz. [14.8 c.c.], each in wooden box

'Vaporole' Brand Ammonium Chloride Inhaler

Delivers perfectly neutral fumes of pure ammonium chloride for inhalation. A model of compactness, convenience and utility.

'VAPOROLE' ACID AND ALKALI, for use in the above Inhaler, are supplied in boxes of 12 products.

Nasal Attachment for use with above Inhaler.

*Various other products are also issued under
the 'Vaporole' Brand*

Veterinary Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand

(See B. W. & Co.'s Price List)

**Veterinary Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' and
'Soloid' Brands**

(See B. W. & Co.'s Price List)

Veterinary Tetanus Antitoxic Serum, 'Wellcome' Brand (*See B. W. & Co.'s Price List*)

Vulcanite Nozzles—Curved or Straight.

To screw on to collapsible tubes of 'Hazeline' Cream when it is desired to apply this preparation to the mucous membranes of the nose, ear, urethra or rectum.

Wassermann Reaction Products, 'Wellcome' Brand

For use in carrying out the Wassermann and other complement deviation tests.

Issued in bottles of 1 c.c.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

- ,, Alcoholic Extract of Guinea-pig's Heart (*for use as Antigen*).
- ,, Hæmolytic Serum for Sheep's Corpuscles.

Water Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*see page 95*)

Water Analysis, A Simple Method of (7th Edition)

By J. C. THRESH, M.D., D.Sc., etc.

This standard text-book affords all the information necessary to enable those with only a small knowledge of analysis to perform a chemical examination of a sample of drinking-water by means of 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Cases. A chapter on the examination of sewage effluents is included.

'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals (*see page 197*)

Verbal Instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud, it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles. . .

TRADE 'LODAL' MARK

(6 : 7 - Dimethoxy - 2 - methyl - 3 : 4 - dihydroisoquinolinium Chloride)

A Valuable Uterine Styptic

'LODAL' is an oxidation product of laudanosine.

It causes marked tonic contraction of the uterus in both pregnant and non-pregnant conditions.

Clinically, 'LODAL' has given good results in cases of uterine hæmorrhage and pain.

A 'Tabloid' product presenting an accurate dose of gr. 1, *sugar-coated*, is issued for oral administration.

(See page 171)



TRADE 'WELLCOME' BRAND CHLOROFORM

A reliable anæsthetic, calculated to ensure comfort and safety for the patient.

Exceptionally pure — perfectly free from those products of decomposition which irritate the respiratory tract and depress the heart.

Contains that small yet definite proportion of ethyl chloride which has been proved clinically to exercise a beneficial effect in chloroform anæsthesia.

(See page 201)



The word 'WELLCOME' is a trade mark or brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

It is universally acknowledged that chemicals and galenicals used for the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions should be of the finest quality procurable and uniform in their characteristics. To medical men who have had this point always in view, 'WELLCOME' Brand CHEMICALS AND GALENICALS have specially appealed, since they fulfil all the requirements demanded from ideal medicinal products.

Quality
and
uniformity

The excellence of a drug naturally depends upon the stringency of the standard to which it conforms, and, as all standards are liable to become out-of-date unless subjected to periodical revision, it is possible for a preparation answering official requirements to be of inferior quality when judged by modern conceptions. 'Wellcome' Brand products conform to standards which are always in line with the latest pharmaceutical research. These 'Wellcome' standards are increased in stringency from time to time according as investigations prove such a course to be desirable or possible, and they are published periodically for general reference.

Need for
stringent
standards

The aim and guiding motive of the firm has been always to issue a series of chemicals and galenicals of such exceptional purity that they could at all times merit the most implicit confidence.

A considerable amount of scientific research and many technical experiments have been necessary to attain this ideal, and similar work is constantly being brought into requisition for the still further perfecting of the preparations issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand. The staff of expert chemists working in the laboratories of the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works has, from time to time, discovered methods by which it has been possible to raise some product nearer the absolute perfection aimed at, and years of such endeavour enable the firm to issue chemicals and galenicals which the medical man need have no hesitation in accepting as the finest quality of medicinal agents procurable.

Research
still
continuing

TRADE MARK · 'WELLCOME' BRAND CHEMICALS

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

., Aconitine, U.S.P.

The pure crystallised alkaloid from *Aconitum napellus*, free from pseudaconitine and japaconitine, and from the non-toxic aconine and benzaconine. Owing to its extremely poisonous properties, aconitine should be prescribed and dispensed with the utmost caution.

DOSE—gr. 1/640 to gr. 1/400 (0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.00015 gm. (gr. 1/400)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

., Aconitine Hydrobromide

The most suitable salt of aconitine for therapeutic use. It is readily soluble in water, perfectly stable, and of uniform composition. The remarks as to purity and dosage of the alkaloid apply also to this salt.

DOSE—gr. 1/640 to gr. 1/400 (0.0001 gm. to 0.00015 gm.)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

., Aloin, U.S.P.

Free from resin. Lighter in colour and affords a clearer solution than the usual commercial article.

DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2 (0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.015 gm. (gr. 1/4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

., Aloin, Crystal

Well-defined crystals. Free from resin.

DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2 (0.03 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

., Apomorphine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

The melting point of this pure salt is between 295° and 300° C., not 276° C. as usually stated.

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Expectorant, 0.002 gm. (gr. 1/30)} \\ \text{Emetic, 0.005 gm. (gr. 1/10)} \end{array} \right.$

Bottles of 1 gramme and 5 grammes

., Atropine (*Pure Alkaloid*), U.S.P.

The pure crystallised alkaloid, free from hyoscyamine and hyoscine.

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.0004 gm. (gr. 1/160)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/4 (7 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Atropine Sulphate, U.S.P.

Prepared from pure atropine.

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0005 gm. to 0.001 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.0004 gm. (gr. 1/160)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/4 (7 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Bismuth Citrate, U.S.P.

Practically free from nitrate (containing less than 0.05 per cent. of N_2O_5). Renders a clear solution with ammonia. Yields by the official test 56–58 per cent. of Bi_2O_3 .

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.125 gm. (gr. 2)

Bottles of oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Bismuth and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*)

In yellowish-green scales, readily soluble in water. The Bismuth and Iron Citrates are so combined in this preparation as to represent as nearly as possible equal parts by weight of their respective anhydrous salts.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Bismuth and Lithium Citrate (*Soluble*)

The proportion of lithium, in combination, corresponds to 25–30 per cent., by weight, of anhydrous lithium citrate.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Bismuth Subcarbonate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.5 gm. (gr. 7-1/2)

Cartons of oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

,, Bismuth Subgallate, U.S.P.

This is in a state of very fine powder—a condition which renders it eminently suitable for local application.

DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 20 (0.65 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Bismuth Subnitrate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.5 gm. (gr. 7-1/2)

Cartons of oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Bismuth Subsalcylate, U.S.P. (*Physiologically Pure*)

This preparation contains the proper proportion of bismuth combined with pure salicylic acid, and is uniform in composition.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Bismuth Tartrate (*Soluble*)

Readily soluble in water, yielding a bright, permanent solution. Being slightly acid, it is chemically and physiologically compatible with pepsin.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Brucine

Free from strychnine.

Bottles of 1 gramme and 5 grammes

,, Caffeine, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.065 gm. (gr. 1)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Caffeine, Citrated, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 10 (0.13 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.125 gm. (gr. 2)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

,, Calcium Glycerophosphate

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0.13 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Calcium Hypophosphite, U.S.P.

Dissolves readily in water to form a perfectly clear solution. It conforms strictly in all respects to the U.S.P. requirements.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.5 gm. (gr. 7-1/2)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Cantharidin

The crystalline active principle of *Cantharis vesicatoria*.

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.). Bottles of 1 gramme

,, Chloroform

Of exceptional purity and reliability. Conforms to requirements of the U.S.P. Specially prepared for the use of anaesthetists. Free from all irritating products of decomposition.

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.3 c.c. (min. 5)

Amber-coloured stoppered bottles of 15 c.c. (approx. 1/2 fl. oz.), oz. 2 (57 gm.), 1 1/4 lb. (113 gm.), 1 1/2 lb. (227 gm.), and 1 lb. (454 gm.). Hermetically-sealed tubes of 30 c.c. (approx. 1 fl. oz.), 60 c.c. (approx. 2 fl. oz.), and 1 1/4 lb. (113 gm.)

,, Choline Hydrochloride

The pure, white crystalline salt of Choline.

Bottles of 1 gramme and 5 grammes

,, Chrysarobin, U.S.P.

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.03 gm. (gr. 1/2)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Codeine (Pure Alkaloid), U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2 (0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.03 gm. (gr. 1/2)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

,, Codeine Phosphate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2 (0.015 gm. to 0.13 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.03 gm. (gr. 1/2)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Coniine Hydrochloride

A pure, white salt of the alkaloid of *Conium maculatum*.*Bottles of 1 gramme and 5 grammes*,, Emetine (*Pure Alkaloid*)

This is the essential alkaloid of ipecac, and not the mixture of alkaloids formerly known as emetine.

DOSE—Expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.)

Emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3 (0.01 gm. to 0.02 gm.)

Hypodermic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/2 (0.01 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)

,, Emetine Hydrobromide

A stable salt of emetine for therapeutic use.

DOSE—Expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.)

Emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3 (0.01 gm. to 0.02 gm.)

Hypodermic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/2 (0.01 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)

,, Emetine Hydrochloride

A readily soluble salt of emetine.

DOSE—Expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0013 gm.)

Emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3 (0.01 gm. to 0.02 gm.)

Hypodermic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/2 (0.01 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)

,, Ergotinine

A pure crystalline alkaloid, obtained from ergot.

Bottles of 1 gramme and 5 grammes

,, Ergotoxine Phosphate

A crystalline salt of the alkaloid Ergotoxine, one of the active principles of ergot.

DOSE—gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/50 (0.0006 gm. to 0.0013 gm.)

*Bottles of 0.1 gramme, 0.5 gramme and 1 gramme***For prices, see separate list**

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Ether (*Pure*)

Prepared specially for anæsthesia. Its standard exceeds that of the U.S.P. Sp. gr. (at 25° C.) 0.710.

Hermetically-sealed tubes of 30 c.c. (approx. 1 fl. oz.) and 60 c.c. (approx. 2 fl. oz.)

,, Ethyl Chloride, U.S.P.

Prepared specially for general anæsthesia.

Hermetically-sealed tubes of 3 c.c. and 5 c.c. In boxes of 12 tubes

,, Ferric Phosphate, *Soluble*

See Iron Phosphate, Soluble, page 205

,, Gelsemine Hydrochloride (Gelsemininum hydrochloricum cryst., Ger.)

DOSE—gr. 1/120 to gr. 1/30 (0.0005 gm. to 0.002 gm.)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and bottles of 1 gramme

,, Hæmoglobin

In readily soluble scales. Prepared under the most careful conditions from fresh blood, and free from fibrin, serum, fat and other undesirable constituents.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20 (0.3 gm. to 1.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Homatropine (*Pure Alkaloid*)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Homatropine Hydrobromide, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/80 to gr. 1/20 (0.0008 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.0005 gm. (gr. 1/128)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Homatropine Methylbromide

Similar in physiological action to Homatropine Hydrobromide, but is quicker in action and its mydriatic effect is not so persistent.

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

,, Hordenine

The alkaloid contained in the germ of malt grains, presented in a pure form.

Bottles of 1 gramme and 5 grammes

,, Hydrastine (*Pure Alkaloid*), U.S.P.

The crystallised white alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.01 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Hydrastine Hydrochloride

This salt is readily soluble in water.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

An oxidation product of the alkaloid hydrastine, free from other bases which are generally associated with it in its production.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1/2 (0.015 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.03 gm. (gr. 1/2)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and bottles of 1 gramme

,, Hyoscine Hydrobromide, U.S.P.

This alkaloidal salt is levo-rotatory, and is chemically identical with Scopolamine.

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.0005 gm. (gr. 1/128)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)

,, Hyoscyamine (*Pure Alkaloid*)

Pure, levo-rotatory Hyoscyamine, free from atropine and hyoscine. This product will always be supplied unless dextro-Hyoscyamine be specified.

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Hyoscyamine (*dextro-Hyoscyamine*)

The optical isomeride of *levo*-Hyoscyamine, to which it is very inferior in physiological activity.

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.). Bottles of 1 gramme

,, Hyoscyamine Sulphate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.0005 gm. (gr. 1/128)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme

,, Iron Arsenate (*Soluble*)

In handsome green scales, readily soluble in water. Arsenic content is equivalent to 34–35 per cent. of anhydrous ferric arsenate. May be used for preparation of a solution similar to Syrup of Arsenate of Iron, N.F.

DOSE—gr. 1/16 to gr. 1/4 (0.004 gm. to 0.015 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Iron Glycerophosphate

Handsome scales, readily soluble in warm water.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 6 (0.2 gm. to 0.4 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Iron Hypophosphite (*Soluble*)

In handsome greenish scales, distinguished from the ordinary iron hypophosphite by being readily soluble in water. Contains about 12 per cent. of iron.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Iron Phosphate, Soluble, U.S.P.

In the form of bright green transparent scales, freely soluble in water. Conforms in every respect to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopœia.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Iron Pyrophosphate, Soluble, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Lithium Benzoate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—1.0 gm. (gr. 15)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Lithium Citrate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0.3 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.5 gm. (gr. 7-1/2)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Magnesium Glycerophosphate

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.),, Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*)

A scale salt, readily soluble in water, containing about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron in organic combination.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.),, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Arsenic (*Soluble*)

Contains 0.5 per cent. of arsenic trioxide, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*). (*See above*)

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.),, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (*Soluble*)

Contains 15 per cent. of quinine, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*).

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (*Soluble*)

Contains 1 per cent. of strychnine, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*).
(*See page 206*)

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 3 (0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Manganese and Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*)

A scale salt readily soluble in warm water. Contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

,, Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*)

In the form of handsome, nearly colourless scales, which are readily soluble in water. Contains about 12 per cent. of manganese in organic combination.

Dose—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Manganese Dioxide (*Pure*), U. S. P. (Precipitated Manganese Dioxide)

Contains approximately 85 per cent. of manganese dioxide, MnO_2 .

Dose—gr. 2 to gr. 10 (0.13 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Manganese Hypophosphite, U.S.P.

Dose—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.2 gm. (gr. 3)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Mercurous Chloride, U.S.P. (Calomel)

Of uniform physical character, prepared by sublimation. Being free from mercuric chloride and other contaminations, it possesses desirable uniformity of action.

Dose—gr. 1/2 to gr. 5 (0.03 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Laxative, 0.125 gm. (gr. 2)} \\ \text{Alterative, 0.065 gm. (gr. 1)} \end{array} \right.$

Bottles of oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Mercury Iodide, Red, U.S.P. (Mercuric Iodide)

DOSE—gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ (0.002 gm. to 0.004 gm.)AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.003 gm. (gr. $\frac{1}{20}$)*Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and oz. 16 (454 gm.)*

,, Mercury Iodide, Yellow (Pure Mercurous Iodide)

A true mercurous iodide of definite and constant composition. Contains no free mercury.

DOSE—gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1 (0.008 gm. to 0.06 gm.)AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.01 gm. (gr. $\frac{1}{5}$)*Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)*

,, Mercury Oxide, Yellow

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Morphine Acetate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.015 gm. (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$)*Bottles of oz. $\frac{1}{8}$ (3.5 gm.), oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ (14 gm.), oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)*

,, Morphine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.015 gm. (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$)*Bottles of oz. $\frac{1}{8}$ (3.5 gm.), oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ (14 gm.), oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)*

,, Morphine Sulphate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008 gm. to 0.03 gm.)AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.015 gm. (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$)*Bottles of oz. $\frac{1}{8}$ (3.5 gm.), oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ (14 gm.), oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)*

,, Nicotine

The pure re-distilled alkaloid of *Nicotiana tabacum*.*Bottles of 1 gramme and 5 grammes*

,, Nicotine Tartrate

A definite well-crystallised salt, readily soluble in water.

*Bottles of 1 gramme and 5 grammes***For prices, see separate list**

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Pelletierine Tannate, U.S.P.

An amorphous product, prepared from the total alkaloids of pomegranate bark.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 8 (0.13 gm. to 0.5 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)

,, Physostigmine (*Pure Alkaloid*)

Tubes of gr. 2 (0.13 gm.) and gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Physostigmine Hydrobromide (*Eserine Hydrobromide*)

A readily soluble salt which is non-deliquescent and stable, and is consequently to be preferred to the sulphate.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme

,, Physostigmine Salicylate (*Eserine Salicylate*), U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.001 gm. (gr. 1/64)

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme

,, Physostigmine Sulphate (*Eserine Sulphate*), U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0.001 gm. to 0.003 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.001 gm. (gr. 1/64)

Tubes of gr. 2 (0.13 gm.) and gr. 5 (0.3 gm.)

,, Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

'Wellcome' Brand pilocarpine salts are free from the less active isopilocarpine and the inactive pilocarpidine.

DOSE—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2 (0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.01 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Pilocarpine Nitrate, U.S.P.

This salt of pilocarpine is stable, and is the one best adapted for general use.

DOSE—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2 (0.003 gm. to 0.03 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.01 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Tubes of 1 gramme. Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

,, Podophyllin (Resina Podophylli, U.S.P.)

Prepared strictly in accordance with the official method,
from a carefully-selected drug.

DOSE—gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1 (0.015 gm. to 0.06 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Purgative, 0.015 gm. (gr. } \frac{1}{4}) \\ \text{Laxative, 0.005 gm. (gr. } \frac{1}{10}) \end{array} \right.$

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Potassium Glycerophosphate

A syrupy liquid containing 50 per cent. of anhydrous
potassium glycerophosphate.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 8 (0.2 gm. to 0.5 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Potassium Hypophosphite, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 6 (0.06 gm. to 0.4 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.5 gm. (gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Quinine Bihydrochloride

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Quinine Bisulphate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Quinine Hydrobromide, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Quinine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Quinine Hypophosphite

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 3 (0.06 gm. to 0.2 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Quinine Lactate

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0.06 gm. to 0.3 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Quinine Phosphate

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Quinine Salicylate, U.S.P.

Prepared from physiologically pure salicylic acid.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 6 (0.13 gm. to 0.4 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.),, Quinine Sulphate (*Compact*)

This salt is presented in a more compact form of crystals than that usually supplied, although identical in composition with the official salt. Its diminished bulk renders it more convenient for storage and dispensing.

When ordering Quinine Sulphate, please indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.),, Quinine Sulphate (*Large Flake*), U.S.P.

This is the official salt in the usual bulky form of light feathery crystals. We recommend in preference the compact crystals, which occupy one-third the space, as being more portable and convenient.

When ordering Quinine Sulphate, please indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0.06 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.25 gm. (gr. 4)

Bottles of oz. 1/4 (7 gm.), oz. 1/2 (14 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.). Tins of oz. 4 (113 gm.)

,, Scammony Resin, U.S.P.

This resin is issued in the form of a fine, light-coloured powder, which is specially convenient for dispensing.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 8 (0.2 gm. to 0.5 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.2 gm. (gr. 3)

*Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.) and oz. 4 (113 gm.)***For prices, see separate list**

'Wellcome' Brand Products—continued**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**,, Sodium Hypophosphite, U.S.P. (*Pure Crystals*)

In colourless transparent crystals. It is free from phosphate and phosphite.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0.2 gm. to 0.65 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—1.0 gm. (gr. 15)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.), oz. 4 (113 gm.) and oz. 8 (227 gm.)

,, Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P. (*Physiologically Pure*)

This salt is issued in "powder" and in "flake." When ordering, please indicate which is required.

DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 30 (0.65 gm. to 2 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—1.0 gm. (gr. 15)

Bottles of oz. 4 (113 gm.), oz. 8 (227 gm.) and cartons of 1 lb. (454 gm.)

,, Sparteine Sulphate, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/6 to gr. 1 (0.01 gm. to 0.06 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.01 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Bottles of gr. 60 (3.9 gm.) and oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Strophanthin, U.S.P.

A preparation of uniform activity, controlled by physiological test.

DOSE—gr. 1/500 to 1/100 (0.0003 gm. to 0.0006 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.0003 gm. (gr. 1/200)

Bottles of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.) and 1 gramme

,, Strychnine (*Pure Alkaloid*), U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/15 (0.001 gm. to 0.004 gm.)

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—0.001 gm. (gr. 1/64)

Bottles of oz. 1 (28.3 gm.)

,, Veratrine

Pure crystalline alkaloid, not a mixture.

Tubes of gr. 5 (0.3 gm.). Bottles of 1 gramme, and gr. 60 (3.9 gm.)

For prices, see separate list

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND GALENICALS

'WELLCOME' Brand GALENICALS are prepared from picked drugs of the finest quality. The methods adopted for physiologically standardising 'Wellcome' Brand preparations of ergot, digitalis and strophanthus are based on results obtained in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories and elsewhere, and are those which, in the light of our present knowledge, are best calculated to give accurate and reliable results.

LIQUID EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND—

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ Aromatic Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada

This preparation is made by a special process, is palatable and aromatic, and possesses the full activity of the British Pharmacopœia liquid extract, but contains less inert extractive.

It does not deposit on keeping, nor does it precipitate when diluted.

DOSE { Laxative, min. 15 to min. 30 (0.9 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.)
Cathartic, min. 30 to min. 60 (1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.)

Bottles of fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

„ Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada, B.P.

This preparation is made strictly according to the method of the British Pharmacopœia.

DOSE—min. 30 to min. 60 (1.8 c.c. to 3.5 c.c.)

Bottles of fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

„ Liquid Extract of Ergot, B.P.

(Made from ergot physiologically tested in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)

This preparation is made strictly according to the method of the British Pharmacopœia.

DOSE—min. 10 to min. 30 (0.6 c.c. to 1.8 c.c.)

Bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.)

„ „ fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.)

„ „ fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

TINCTURES, PHYSIOLOGICALLY STANDARDISED
'WELLCOME' BRAND—

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ Tincture of Digitalis, U.S.P.

(Physiologically standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, but possesses the great advantage over the ordinary U.S.P. preparation that its uniformity of activity is assured by physiological standardisation.

AVERAGE DOSE (U.S.P.)—1.0 c.c. (min. 15)

Bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.)

„ „ fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.)

„ „ fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

„ Concentrated Tincture of Strophanthus

(Physiologically standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)

1 fl. oz. of this product added to 9 fl. oz. of alcohol (70 per cent.) makes a preparation corresponding to Tincture of Strophanthus, B.P.

A mixture of glycerin 3 parts and water 1 part may be used, if desired, as an alternative diluent.

Bottles of fl. oz. 4 (114 c.c.)

„ „ fl. oz. 8 (227 c.c.)

„ „ fl. oz. 16 (455 c.c.)

For prices, see separate list

'WELLCOME' Brand CHEMICALS AND GALENICALS were awarded Grand Prizes at the following International Exhibitions : St. Louis, 1904 ; Liège, 1905 ; Milan, 1906 ; Franco-British, London, 1908 ; Japan-British, London, 1910 ; Brussels, 1910 ; Turin, 1911



TRADE MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE INHALER

Ammonium chloride vapour has a salutary effect in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract.

The 'VAPOROLE' Inhaler produces perfectly neutral vapour.

A great advance on the complicated and cumbersome inhalers hitherto in use, the 'VAPOROLE' Inhaler is the acme of simplicity and convenience. If desired, the vapour can be medicated with 'Pinol,' eucalyptus, etc., by placing a few drops of the medicament upon the sponge in the Inhaler.

(See page 194)



TRADE MARK 'ENULE' BRAND

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES

Distinct in shape—like an elongated bulb—the 'ENULE' product is easily inserted and, once past the sphincter muscle, cannot be expelled.

Each product contains 95 per cent. of anhydrous glycerin.

To ensure protection from contamination and the action of climate, each product is encased in a sheath of pure tinfoil; each dozen products are then packed in a glass bottle with an air-tight screw-cap and this bottle is sealed in a metal box.

(See page 116)



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

LONDON (ENG.)

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN

MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY

U.S.A. Offices and Exhibition Room:

35, 37 & 39, WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET
(NEAR FIFTH AVENUE), NEW YORK CITY

Cables and Radiotelegrams—"TABLOID, NEW YORK"

Telephone No.—"508 GREELEY" (two lines)

A B C and LIEBER'S Telegraphic Codes used

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101-109, CORISTINE BUILDING
ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL

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DEPOTS IN U.S.A.

ALBANY, N.Y.—A. B. Husted & Co.	LOUISVILLE, KY.—Robinson-Pettet Co.
ATLANTA, GA.—Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.	MEMPHIS, TENN.—Fortune-Ward Drug Co.
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—T. J. Laprès, Inc.	MILWAUKEE, WISC.— E. H. Karrer Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.—Muth Bros. & Co.; Spetzler and Krug	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Lewis-Painter Co.
BOSTON, MASS.—Eastern Drug Co.	NASHVILLE, TENN.—Berry Demo-ville Drug Co.
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DALLAS, TEX.—Greiner-Kelly Drug Co.	PITTSBURG, PA.—W. J. Gilmore Drug Co.
DAYTON, OHIO.—Westerfield Pharmacal Co.	PORTLAND, ME.—Cook, Everett & Pennell
DENVER, COLO.—Davis-Bridaham Co.	PORTLAND, OREGON.—The Clarke Woodward Drug Co.
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DULUTH, MINN.—Leithhead Drug Co.	ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. S. Merrell Drug Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Peck Bros. Drug Co.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Langley & Michaels Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—A. Kiefer Drug Co.	SEATTLE, WASH.—Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co.	SPOKANE, WASH.—The Spokane Drug Co.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Square Drug Co.	WASHINGTON, D.C.—F. H. Ridgway
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Western Wholesale Drug Co.	

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'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS

Present the essentials of Ergot — Ergotoxine, 'Tyramine' and 'Ergamine.'

Clinical reports confirm the reliability of 'ERNUTIN' in obstetric practice.

Rapid and powerful in action.

It promotes uterine contraction; prevents and arrests post-partum hæmorrhage.

Its strength and activity are constant.

(See page 118)



TRADE 'EPININE' MARK

(3:4-dihydroxyphenylethylmethylamine)

The Synthetic Hæmostatic

'EPININE' possesses the hæmostatic and ischæmic properties of the supra-renal active principle.

Since it is a synthetic substance its purity can be chemically guaranteed.

Solutions of 'EPININE' can be sterilised by boiling in a hard glass or metal vessel without undergoing decomposition.

'EPININE' is supplied in a solution of 1 in 100.

(See page 117)



TRADE MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND 'INFUNDIN' TRADE MARK
[Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract]

A powerful restorative in surgical shock or collapse.

An active stimulant of the uterus in protracted labour.

A prompt controller of post-partum and other uterine hæmorrhages.

The reputation now attached to pituitary extract is based mainly upon the reliability of 'INFUNDIN.'

(See page 193)



EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE

For Treatment of Amæbic Dysentery

The products issued by B. W. & Co. are those most commonly employed.

They present accurate doses of Emetine Hydrochloride in a high state of purity and activity.

They include 'TABLOID' HYPODERMIC EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 'VAPOROLE' EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE, sterile solution, and 'TABLOID' EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE, *keratin-coated*, for oral administration.

(See pages 123 and 192)



TRADE
MARK

‘WELLCOME’ BRAND

TUBERCULINS

(Made in England)

Prepared according to the latest scientific methods at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London (Eng.).

The products of that Institution attain and maintain a high degree of reliability. Special attention is directed to NEW TUBERCULIN (W). In this product most of the water-soluble matter of the bacilli is retained, whilst the lipoid constituents, which tend to delay absorption, are removed.

(See page 188)



TRADE
MARK

‘WELLCOME’ BRAND VACCINES

The same high standard of excellence which is achieved in ‘Wellcome’ Brand Tuberculins also characterises ‘WELLCOME’ Brand VACCINES.

An extensive range of agents is issued.

All products are subjected to stringent sterility tests before issue; they can, therefore, be used with implicit confidence.

B. W. & Co.’s oversea and foreign depots are provided with cold storage for the preservation of sera, etc.

(See page 190)

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

CONCENTRATED DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN

Prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, London (Eng.).

Presents the antitoxic globulins separated from Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum.

1000 Ehrlich units in 1 c.c., or less.

Volume reduced without rendering the fluid viscid and difficult of absorption.

Maximum elimination of useless proteins.

(See also page 140)



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

THREE BROMIDES EFFERVESCENT

This product is valuable as a sedative and hypnotic.

The presence of the sodium and ammonium salts tends to counteract the depressing effects sometimes produced by the potassium salt when given alone.

The product effervesces briskly, forming an agreeable seltzer-like draught.

The constituents of the product are exceptionally pure and active, and are present in accurate doses.

(See page 185)

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

BISMUTH GAUZE

An ideal antiseptic gauze. Superior to iodoform gauze in being inodorous and non-toxic. It has given very good results in operative work, especially in nasal and aural surgery, and as a dressing for wounds, bruises, etc.; also as a packing for the uterus in gynæcological operations.

(See page 113)



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

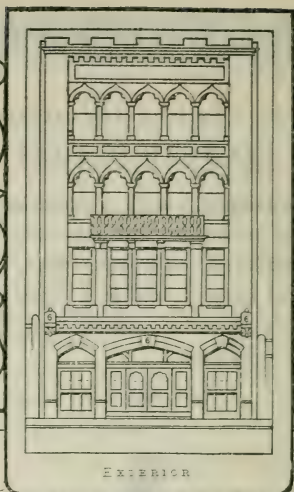
THYROID GLAND

(STANDARDISED)

In the majority of the recorded cases of successful thyroid treatment the 'Tabloid' product was used. It has proved valuable in myxædema, cretinism, obesity, puerperal eclampsia, skin diseases, and many other conditions.

'TABLOID' THYROID GLAND is standardised by chemical means to ensure that the desiccated gland substance, of which each product represents a definite amount, contains not less than 0.2 per cent. of Iodine in organic combination.

(See page 185)



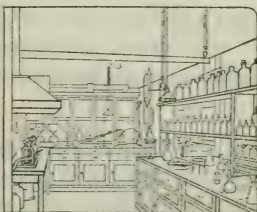
EXTERIOR



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR



COMBUSTION ROOM

WELLCOME CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES KING STREET, LONDON (ENG.)

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AWARDS

CONFERRED UPON THE

WELLCOME CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

ST. LOUIS	ONE GRAND PRIZE
1904	THREE GOLD MEDALS

LIÉGE	ONE GRAND PRIZE
1905	ONE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR
	TWO GOLD MEDALS

MILAN	ONE GRAND PRIZE
1906	

LONDON	TWO GRAND PRIZES
(Franco-British)	
1908	

LONDON	ONE GRAND PRIZE
(Japan-British)	
1910	

BRUSSELS	THREE GRAND PRIZES
1910	ONE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

TURIN	THREE GRAND PRIZES
1911	ONE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

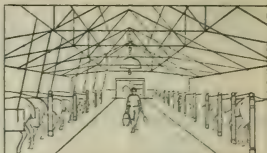
FOR

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACOGNOSTICAL RESEARCH

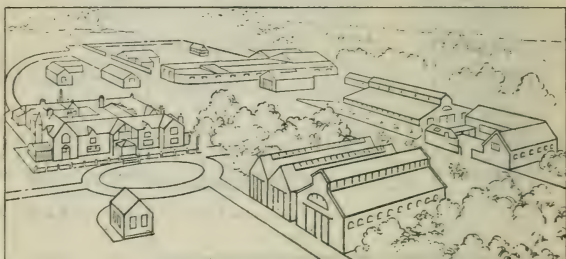
ETC., ETC.



VACCINES LABORATORY



ONE OF THE STABLES



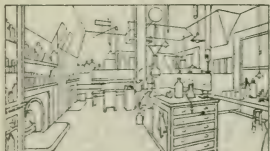
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW



SECRETARY'S OFFICE



BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY



PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY



SERUM LABORATORY

WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, HERNE HILL, LONDON (ENG.)

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AWARDS

CONFERRED UPON THE

WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

ST. LOUIS	ONE GRAND PRIZE
1904	ONE GOLD MEDAL

LIÉGE	ONE GRAND PRIZE
1905	TWO GOLD MEDALS

MILAN	ONE GRAND PRIZE
1906	

LONDON	TWO GRAND PRIZES
(Franco-British)	
1908	

LONDON	ONE GRAND PRIZE
(Japan-British)	
1910	

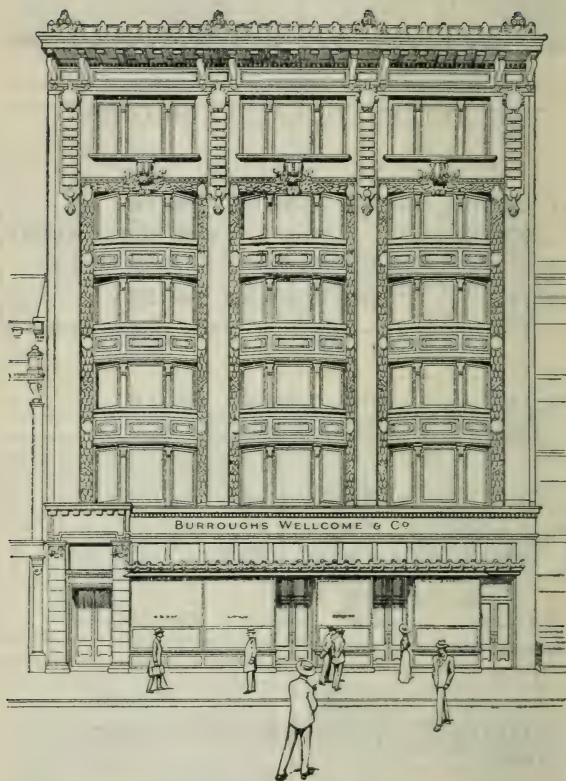
BRUSSELS	FOUR GRAND PRIZES
1910	

TURIN	THREE GRAND PRIZES
1911	

FOR

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PREPARATIONS

ETC., ETC.



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1908	TWO GOLD MEDALS

SEATTLE	ONE GRAND PRIZE
(Alaska-Yukon)	
1909	

LONDON	FIVE GRAND PRIZES
(Japan-British)	ONE GOLD MEDAL
1910	

BRUSSELS	EIGHT GRAND PRIZES
1910	THREE DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR
	ONE GOLD MEDAL

BUENOS	ONE GRAND PRIZE
AIRES	
1910	

LONDON	TWO GRAND PRIZES
(Festival of Empire)	ONE GOLD MEDAL
1911	

TURIN	EIGHT GRAND PRIZES
1911	TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR
	THREE GOLD MEDALS

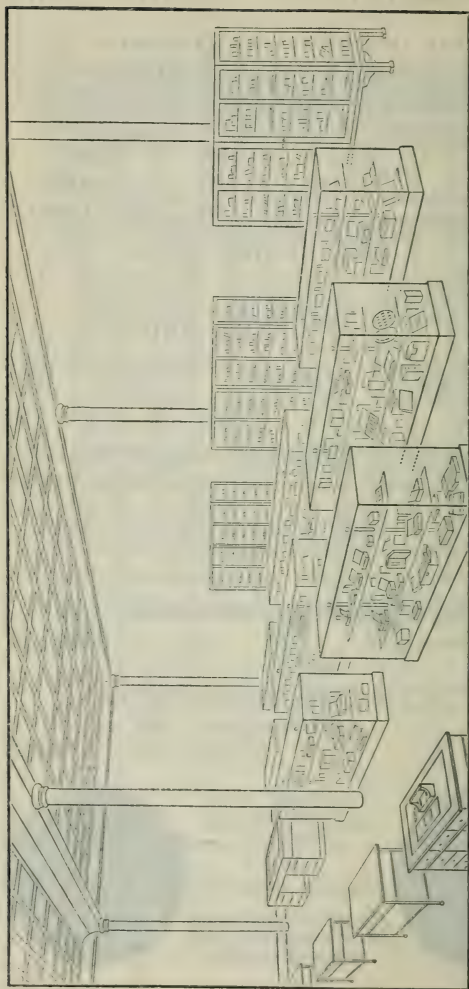


LONDON, 1913
(International Congress
of Medicine)
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for Pharmaceutical and
Biological Products



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MORE THAN 260 HIGHEST AWARDS



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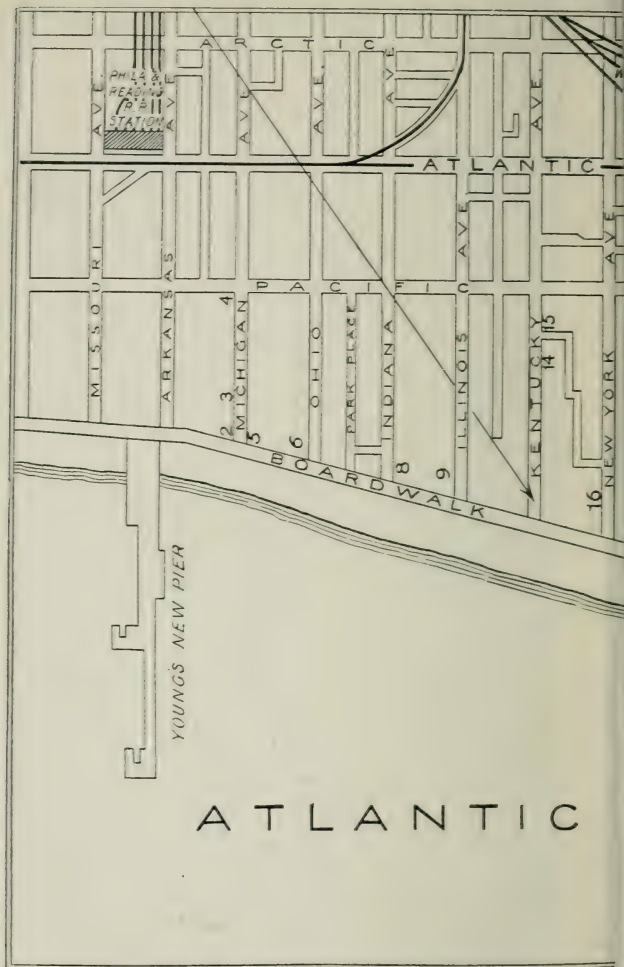
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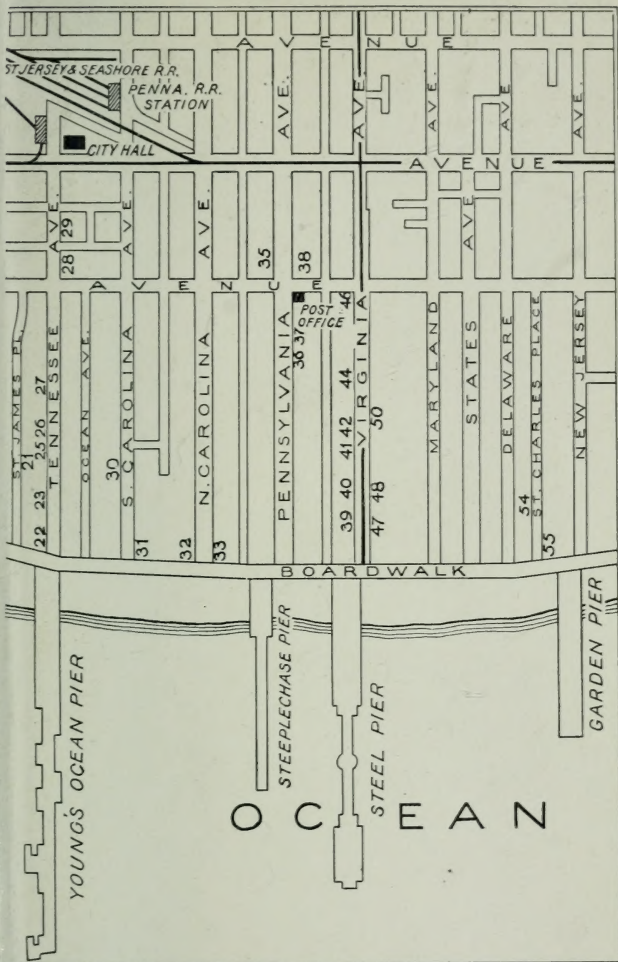
MEETING IS HELD IN ATLANTIC CITY EXPOSITION
BUILDING. BOARDWALK AND KENTUCKY AVENUE



ATLANTIC

PLAN OF CENTRAL PORTION

Acme Hotel	...	...	14	Edison Hotel	...	...	4
Albemarle Hotel	...	...	46	Elberon Hotel	...	...	28
Baptist Church	...	...	35	Fredonia Hotel	...	...	23
Berkshire Inn	...	...	50	Greater Pittsburgh Hotel	...	...	26
Borton Hotel	...	...	27	Haddon Hall Hotel	...	...	33
Bothwell Hotel	...	...	40	Holmhurst Hotel	...	...	36
Brighton Hotel	...	...	8	Howard Hotel	...	...	25
Chalfonte Hotel	...	...	32	Innocent Hotel	...	...	30
Continental Hotel	...	...	29	Islesworth Hotel	...	...	47
Dennis Hotel	...	...	5				



OF ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Jackson Hotel	39	St. Charles' Hotel	55
Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel...	6	St. James' Hotel	21
Netherland Hotel	16	Shelburne Hotel	2
New Chatham Hotel	37	Shoreham Hotel	44
Pennhurst Hotel	3	Sothorn Hotel	41
Ponce de Léon Hotel	48	Traymore Hotel	9
Presbyterian Church	38	Warwick Hotel	31
Raleigh Hotel	54	Westminster Hotel	15
Raymond Hotel	42	Young's Hotel	22





